

THE MACLEAN'S POLL

Maclean's

JANUARY 4, 1988

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

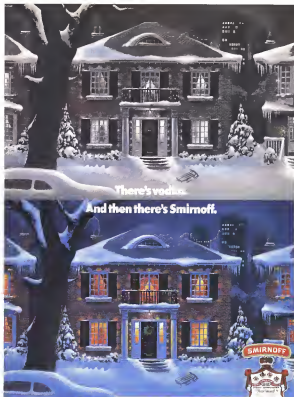
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HOW WE SEE OURSELVES

Canadians Speak Out On:

- Free Trade
- New Sexual Patterns
- Politicians
- Fantasies





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Maclean's

JANUARY 4, 1995, VOL. 181 NO. 1

An intercity squabble



In October, 1990, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney announced that Ottawa would create a special agency to co-ordinate Canada's activities in space. But a fight over where to locate the agency has delayed its launching and morale among government workers involved in space programs is sagging. —Page 9

Secrecy and a free press

And a series of secret outpourings over limitations on press freedom in Britain, the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher lost its parking battle to prevent the publication of *Spirits of the Past*, the controversial memoirs of former British intelligence officer Peter Wright. —Page 37



Romancing the airwaves



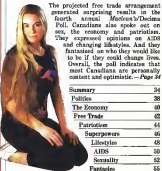
An update of the 1980s romantic comedy style, *Brooklyn Nine* features William Bant as Tom Grunick, a handsome, charming TV anchorman who rises to the top of his profession while pursuing his executive producer, Jane Craig. But he faces a rival in one of the network's top reporters. —Page 61

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THE MACLEAN'S POLL



The projected free trade arrangement generated surprising results in the fourth annual *Maclean's* Decima Poll. Canadians also spoke out on sex, the economy and patriotism. They expressed opinions on AIDS and changing lifestyles. And they fantasized on who they would like to be if they could change lives. Overall, the poll indicates that most Canadians are personally content and optimistic. —Page 34

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Meeting the needs

We deeply regret the loss of your recent article on the temporary help business ("A temporary workforce," *Business/Economy*, Nov. 30). The one temporary employee quoted in your article was very happy because we fulfilled all of his requirements. We believe he is a representative of the vast majority of temporary workers who have specific needs that are not through temporary-help service companies. The term "part time" does not apply to our workforce. Part time is usually a permanent attachment to one employer for less than normal full-time working hours, whereas temporary help is usually provided for the normal full-time hours but on a temporary basis. As the trade associations representing the temporary service industry in Canada, we felt that you should be aware of the misleading nature of this article.

—JOEL P. CULLBERT
Federation of Temporary Help Services,
Toronto

The root of racism

By saying so categorically that he would stake his reputation on the belief that young Anthony Griffin's death was not a racially motivated incident, and that he could not believe that the police would shoot someone because their person was black, Montreal Union Community Police Chief Roland Bourque exemplifies the almost hopeless choice of our ever getting at the root of racism in our society and doing something about it ("Charges of racism," *Canada*, Nov. 30). I would have resented him if he had either said it was plausible or, better still, because of



Temporary worker Robert Marston Appley

the potentially charged situation, had refrained from commenting except to say that the tragic accident would be thoroughly investigated. In the meantime, a 20-year-old, dysfunctional young Canadian has died. My God, it kills the blood.

—GEORGE W. BARTHOLOMEW,
Toronto

Fostering real life

What a missed golden opportunity. By referring to Marlie as a "stepmother," Anne Shirley turned from a "father" child into a "step" child ("Anne of Green Gables grows up," *Canada*, Dec. 7). As a foster parent, I am always trying to instill common community awareness of my job. One way I help my girls to adjust as foster children is to fill them in on such famous foster children as Moses, Superman, etc. Anne and Anne Shirley, in name a few. You were right in saying "Montgomery fostered a child from the orphanage of her imagination." Now, many people foster across Canada for real in their homes. We have many successes, although there are not as well-known. Today the press has each power. When you get a chance to enhance my role in society and my children's place, please do.

—THERESA PLEKHAIAK,
Nepesin, Ont.

Capitalist spectre

Leslie must be striving in his grave at the spectre of a capitalist society with a booming economy and low unemployment, most accomplishing that feat without employing and spending millions on the military ("Japan Inc. is new here," *Canada*, Nov. 30).

—TREV MUELLER,
Lanarkshire, Que.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, *Maclean's Magazine*, 400 Queen Street West, 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5W 1A7.

PASSAGES

BILD: Victor Chapman, 55, former press secretary to Pierre Trudeau, Queen Elizabeth and other members of the Royal Family, of lung cancer, in Ottawa Civic Hospital. Born in Vancouver, Chapman was a former Canadian Football League player who played with the BC Lions, Edmonton Eskimos and Montreal Alouettes. Later, Chapman worked as a sports commentator for the CTV network, then joined the Liberal party organization and was Trudeau's assistant press secretary until 1978. In the 1970s Chapman handled media negotiations for the Royal Family's Canadian tours and joined Buckingham Palace as assistant press secretary in 1982. He retired and returned to Canada after a palmist doctor diagnosed him cancer last summer.

ORDERED: To stand trial on charges of fraud and breach of trust in the so-called Orlifon affair, former Conservative junior transport minister André Blais, 46, and his associate Normand Orlifon, 48, by session court Judge Bernard Trépanier, in St-Jean, Que. Police laid the charges last Aug. 30 after a series of land flips in Blais' name's St-Jean riding—where Orlifon was president of the Conservative association—tripled the price of a parcel of land in less than two weeks. Swiss-based Orlifon Aerospace Inc. bought the land for almost \$1 million after it was awarded a \$800-million defence contract to build Canada's low-level air defence system. The judge dismissed a charge of corruption against the two defendants. A trial date will be set on Jan. 29.

APPOINTED: Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) inspector general Richard Goss, 60, as chairman of a federal commission to investigate complaints from the public about the RCMP; by Solicitor General James Killebrew. Vancouver-born Goss taught law at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., and the University of British Columbia and was Saskatchewan's deputy justice minister before taking over CSIS in 1988.

BORN: To filmmaker Woody Allen, 32, and his longtime companion and leading lady, Mia Farrow, 42, a nine-pound, four-ounce son, Sachiel (after, according to reports, either son trumpeter Louis (Satchel Mouth) Armstrong or baseball star Satchel Paige), in a New York City hospital. Farrow has starred in most of Allen's recent films, including *Sleepers*, *Radio Days*, *Hannah and Her Sisters* and *Purple Rose of Cairo*. The baby is her ninth—four of her own and five adopted. Sachiel is Allen's first natural son, although he is the legal father of two of Farrow's adopted children.



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Q&A: GUILLERMO UNGO

Return of an exile

Since he became president in 1984, José María Guzmán has exerted intense control over step-son El Salvador. But although Guzmán's government has tried to restrain the country's notorious right-wing death squads and held its ground against left-wing guerrillas, violence is once again increasing, with the president's term of office due to expire in June, 1988. The most hopeful scenario is the creation of a broad-based government. To that end, Guillermo Ungu and

we in the democratization process Maclean's: Do you plan to run in the elections scheduled for next March? Ungu: No. Because to live for myself here for a few days is a risk. In order to have my political party functioning, I would need about 10,000 to 20,000 political international observers to stay with all my people because everybody would be so scared of persecution. We have to work for more democratic openings. We have had about four elections, and the



Ungu with Salvadoran Attorney General José María Guzmán—democratic openings

Rubén Zamora, self-called leaders of the moderate-left rebel Democratic Revolutionary Front (DRF), paid a rare visit to El Salvador late last November. Maclean's Ottawa Bureau Correspondent Hilary Maclean's international Ungo, 56, is San Salvador.

Maclean's: The Central American peace accord signed last August was intended to foster national reconciliation in Central American countries. What is your present status in El Salvador? **Ungu:** This is exactly an exploratory visit. We think it is still too early for a final appraisal, because we have to see the reaction of the different political sectors—especially the [Guzmán] government. We have to see how the government is behaving. Up until now Guzmán's position has been very negative—he has been using doubletalk, having a repressive and undemocratic approach to our visit. He is trying to achieve our political surrender, and that is not the mission of the peace accord. It is just the opposite—to give political space to

we go on. The elections are just for the National Assembly, not presidential elections. You do not decide such things, it is not the real power.

Maclean's: What went wrong with last October's failed peace talks between Guzmán, the FRD and the only left-wing Furebunda Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN), which has been fighting the government since 1979?

Ungu: There are a pain in the ass for Guzmán. At the talks, his only agenda was his only proposal was forgiveness and justice. That was no agenda and no proposal at all. He did not say what his position was regarding refugees—he did not want to discuss our proposal on the ceasefire, he just rejected it. We said so more long-range artillery, and [Guzmán] asked the guerrillas to stop sabotage and stop [land] mining. We proposed on other matters regarding refugees—he did not want to discuss that. Now that there is a proposal on the table, there is a chance, objectively, that we could all agree on [stop] aerial bombing, artillery bombing, sabotage—



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If you are facing baldness

you should know the facts.



Everyone loses some hair every day. In fact, each day about 800 strands are lost. These strands are replaced by new growth—a process considered to be natural and healthy.

Hair loss only becomes a problem when the strands being lost exceed the rate of regrowth. This is when you're likely to face progressive hair loss, or baldness.

It can take considerable time, however, until you notice signs of baldness. You may actually lose more than 50% of your hair before the loss becomes apparent.

What is the most common type of baldness?

If you are experiencing progressive hair loss, you may be experiencing hereditary "male pattern baldness"—the most common type of baldness among men.

However, this should be determined by a physician, not yourself. Only your doctor has the necessary expertise to make an accurate diagnosis. If you are indeed facing male pattern baldness, your doctor

can assess whether you could benefit from new treatment programs for baldness.

How has baldness been treated?

The on-going concern over baldness among many men has given rise to the use of wigs and veils. Many cosmetic approaches such as hair weaving and surgical techniques including hair transplantation have also been developed.

As well, various scalp preparations have been made available. Although none have ever been proven effective, the advertising of such products has led consumers to believe that they are scientifically documented and medically approved remedies for baldness.

How can your doctor treat baldness?

As your physician can tell you, many of the treatments used in the past have not been effective.

In more recent years, new treatment programs for certain baldness have been developed. These programs have been tested by doctors, and have shown good

results. Moreover, they are available only through the medical profession.

Since everyone's scalp and hair growth potential is different, your doctor will consider a number of factors before recommending any new treatment program. In determining whether a treatment program might be of value to you, factors such as your age and the time over which you've been balding must be considered.

Why you should talk to your doctor.

Now that you're aware of some of the factors affecting hair loss and the new treatment programs, you should be aware of the importance of seeking professional advice.

Only your doctor, through careful evaluation of your particular circumstances, can determine whether a treatment program may be of benefit to you.

So if you are concerned about hair loss, do consult your doctor. Together you'll be able to decide what's best for you.

If you are facing baldness, talk to your doctor.



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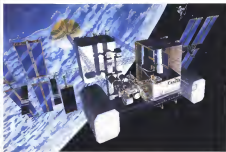
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Space station: Orbiter (above): a potential magnet for high-tech development

CANADA

An intercity space squabble

Scientists have Montreal business and political leaders rallied to forcefully around a single issue: In a public relations campaign backed by local media owners, who donated \$750,000 worth of air time and newspaper advertising, traditional business rivals united to urge the federal government to locate its long-promised Canadian Space Agency in Montreal instead of Ottawa. The media blitz, called "Montreal, C'est Spatial" (Montreal is Spatial), illustrated the importance that the city places on becoming the home of the new agency, which will house all of Canada's major space programs. Rold Alexander Harper, executive vice-president of Montreal's Board of Trade. "It's not the jobs per se that are so important. It's the prestige that comes with having the agency."

In fact, the most optimistic projections place the number of jobs that would be created by the agency at only 100, and some experts say that it may offer as few as 35. But the agency has immense value as a potential magnet for development in aerospace and high-technology industries. As a result, the Ottawa-Carleton Economic Development Corp. has opposed Montreal's bid and is campaigning to become the agency's home base. The agency rivalry has intensified as the government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has delayed the legislation required to launch the agency. Now, Mulroney faces the difficult task of selecting the winner—and appeasing the loser.

With all the delays, enthusiasm for the agency among the space pro-

gram's industry and government workers has waned. "We keep our nose up because most of us are motivated by a passion for space," said Paul Johnston, an analyst in the Space Policy Centre of Ottawa's ministry of science and technology. "But everything in the legislation is ready except for the Senate and the ratification of the administrator. And those are political decisions that must be made by political people."

Ottawa officials first avoided the subject of a Canadian space agency, modelled on the American National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), in 1987. But until now Canada's space-related activities,

which last year had a total budget of \$160 million, have been scattered throughout 10 different departments and co-ordinated by the Intergovernmental Commission on Space. In his October, 1988, Throne Speech, Mulroney aimed to put the space agency as a way of brightening his government's profile in science policy, which had come under attack because of deep cuts in the National Research Council's (NRC) budget. Among the agency's planned major projects: administration of Canada's participation in the \$2-billion U.S. space station and the scheduled 1994 launching of Radarsat, a highly sophisticated 400-million dollar satellite.

But the initial euphoria in Canadian space circles began to dissipate almost immediately after the agency's conception. First, Ottawa's recruitment team, which included Walter Light, former chairman of Northern Telecom Ltd., had trouble finding a suitable president for the new agency from the private sector.

Meanwhile, Canada's participation in the space station came into question when then-U.S. secretary of defense Caspar Weinberger stated last April that the station might be used for military purposes. That suggestion caused controversy among the foreign partners in the project, including Canada, Japan and the 11-member European Space Agency. Said one senior Ottawa official, "Setting up the agency was predicated on the space station. It was



Maclean's
OCT. 24/NOV. 1

the contrapuntist "When Canada's participation in the space station went on hold, he said, "so did the agency."

While Canadian and American officials sought to define the U.S. space station's role, Montreal business leaders organized to try to pressure Ottawa into establishing the agency in Montreal, where about half of Canada's aerospace jobs are located. That campaign asked Ottawa civic leaders because some civil servants in the capital, where many space-related government jobs are located, would have to move. It also roused the Ottawa-Charlottesville Economic Development Corp. into matching Montreal's interest in having a "space" office. Keith McGraw, president of the corporation, "Putting 60 jobs in a city the size of Montreal has much less impact than taking 50 jobs out of Ottawa."

In fact, the agency will bring few direct economic benefits to its home city. The government's space policy promises to deliver 35 per cent of the program's commercial contracts each to Ontario and Quebec, while spreading the remainder of the lucrative work across the rest of the country. But Montreal business leaders argue that their city is already the centre of the Canadian aerospace industry and that, as a result, it is the logical home for space policymakers.

Critics say that the government has delayed a decision on the space agency because it fears a political backlash—similar to the reaction in Montreal after Ottawa awarded the C-18 maintenance contract to Canadian Ltd. of Montreal in October, 1986. The uncertainty has frustrated many Canadian space industry officials. Said Christopher Trump, corporate affairs vice-president of Spar Aerospace Ltd. of Toronto: "Where to put the agency is the government's business, and we won't intrude. But we wish something would happen soon."

Minister of State for Science and Technology Frank Oberle indicated this month that the decision is imminent. As well, officials have overcome at least one obstacle to the agency's creation: In early December, Oberle signed an agreement with American officials under which Canada would be repaid for its contribution to the space station if the United States used it for military purposes. But the decision on where to locate the agency is up to Mulroney. Said one senior Ottawa adviser: "This took its Ottawa, but three weeks ago it was Montreal. It shows all the time Mulroney doesn't know what he wants to do." Until he decides, Canada's space agency will remain grounded.

—BRUCE WALLACE in Montreal with
REX LANE, Editor in Ottawa

Parizeau's return

In a style befitting his reputation as a loner, Jacques Parizeau stood unaccompanied on a Montreal stage last week to announce his candidacy for the leadership of the Parti Québécois. Most political observers had expected the Parti Québécois leader since then-rq leader Pierre Marc Johnson staged party members by resigning on Nov. 10, 1987, it was welcome news to supporters of Quebec independence, who are now poised to recognize the rq member of parliament as their leader. Said Bernard Landry, a former rq minister who is helping Parizeau pre-

Parizeau also promised that he would not be bound by Lévesque's concept of sovereignty-association, involving independence for Quebec combined with an economic association with the rest of Canada. In fact, Parizeau said that the free trade agreement that the federal government has negotiated with the United States means that outright sovereignty will be more practical because it would give Quebec guaranteed access to the North American market—and remove the threat that an independent Quebec might be economically isolated. Said Parizeau: "A free trade agreement simplifies things enormously."

But Parizeau stopped short of indicating what his strategy would be for achieving independence. And he refused to say whether the rq under his leadership would fight the next Quebec election on the issue. Instead, he promised to discuss a timetable for independence only after a two-month campaign swing across the province beginning on Jan. 15, ostensibly aimed at gathering the 1,400 signatures required to file his leadership nomination papers. That hesitancy caused some hard-line independence supporters who oppose gaining independence by gradual steps—enough concern to withhold their full support. Said Pierre de Bellefleur, the first member of Quebec's national assembly to break with Lévesque in 1986: "Many of us believe that there are still too many unpleasant ambiguities in the party. We will wait until Parizeau clarifies his position."

Still, most observers agreed that Parizeau's strong, wily and conciliatory record will revitalize the rq's lethargic performance as the official opposition to Premier Robert Bourassa's Liberal government. Said Landry: "Mr. Parizeau will bring passion back to Quebec politics." Clearly, Parizeau's return has brought even more excitement to Quebec's already unsettled political scene.

—BRUCE WALLACE in Montreal



Parizeau's return: five on independence for Quebec

pare policy documents for his leadership campaign. "This man has been made up since the day Mr. Johnson left."

Should Parizeau win the May 15 leadership vote—and he is likely to have free, if any, challengers—it would mark a return to a harder line on independence for the PQ. The 57-year-old Parizeau resigned as finance minister in the rq cabinet in November, 1984, when then-premier René Lévesque set aside the party's goal of sovereignty. Last week a confident Parizeau served notice that his separatist convictions remained intact. "I am returning because I believe the sovereignty of Quebec is not only important, but essential," he said. "That is the only reason I get into politics 28 years ago."

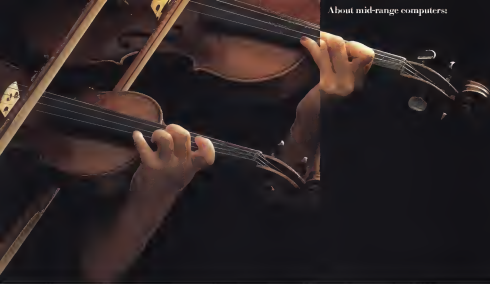
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A season without peace

They are critics of Israel, but they also are Palestinians. In the past they have generally kept a low profile, posing no concerted challenge to the Jewish state. But last week, as rioting persisted throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Israel's 150,000 Arabs proclaimed their solidarity with the Palestinians of the occupied territories. Throughout Galilee, where they make up 65 per cent of the population—and even in such unlikely places as Jaffa, which is part of Greater Tel Aviv—the Arabs of Israel staged a massive protest, strike and occasionally clashed with security forces. Some Israeli reports as Arab officials described the protests as spontaneous and unorganized. And one of the country's leading daily newspapers, the mass-circulation *Haaretz*, spoke cynically of the "writing on the wall."

Around the world, officials missed Israel's use of low ammunition to control riots in the occupied territories. Even the United States—Israel's staunchest supporter—mostly objected as a United Nations Security Council nation condemning Israel, instead of applying its veto as it usually does. This lowered the matter to pass by 14 votes to none. And White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater pointedly criticized Israel's "harsh security measures and excessive use of low ammunition." But in Ottawa, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney argued the Arab world by seeking to condemn Israeli protests, despite apparently contradictory statements by the department of external affairs. Still, as the disturbances continued into their third week, the Israelis indicated that adverse opinion would not sway them. An army spokesman threatened "tougher measures," saying that "the restraint

shown in the last two weeks has apparently been interpreted as weakness." And Ephraim Matar, Ezeriah Rubin warned that Israel would use "any means at the army's disposal" to restore order.

During a CBC-TV interview taped on



Arabs demonstrating in Jaffa in a massive walkout, some could see the writing on the wall

Dec. 20, Mulroney spoke of Israel's "restraint" and replied with a flat "no" when asked if he thought that the Israelis were violating human rights. That appeared to conflict with comments by Marc Brait, assistant deputy minister at External Affairs, in a Dec. 17 meeting with Israeli Ambassador Israel Gori-Aryeh. During that meeting, Brait's office, the Canadian official said that Canada was deeply concerned over Israel's excessive use of force.

In Israel, meanwhile, arms returned to Arab areas after the 24-hour Dec. 20 "peace strike" in support of the people of the occupied territories. But the stoppage allowed Jewish Jews right across the political spectrum. Yehuda Lital, an Arab-affairs specialist at The Jerusalem Post who is generally sympathetic toward the situation of

the Palestinians, called the near-total stoppage "the first stage of a civil uprising." Haim Kaufman, chairman of the parliamentary assembly of the right-wing Likud party, appeared in surprise. "This is the beginning of a separatist compulsion," he told *Moscow's* "The

Arabs" proclaimed loyalty to Israel, they were clearly angry at the methods being used in the occupied territories. Said Tzvi Tzvi, a Communist member of the Israeli Knesset, "We cannot be neutral. We cannot see a massacre against our brothers and sit with our arms folded." Still, Tzvi insisted that protests would be expressed "within the legal possibilities existing in the state of Israel." But many Israeli Arab leaders expressed concern that the government would persist with its hard line in the occupied territories. Said Arab council member Sadeh, "I am very much afraid that Israeli stubbornness can lead to catastrophe. Our young people are getting more and more angry. They could go the same way as the youngsters in the West Bank and Gaza."

An arrest continued throughout the occupied territories, trouble spread to Bethlehem, where, normally, large numbers of Christian pilgrims go at Christmas to visit the reputed birthplace of Christ, the sixth-century Church of the Nativity. Last week Bethlehem's moderate Arab mayor, Shibly Shalabi, said that many of the Christmas Eve pilgrims for foreign diplomats, Arab dignitaries and Israeli officials. Explained Previj, "We have to show solidarity with our people. We cannot have a cocktail party during such a tense situation." As he spoke, the smell of tear gas hung in the air after an Manner Square, following a clash between protesters and Israeli troops. For Bethlehem—as for all the Holy Land—Christmas seemed bereft of peace and goodwill.

could feel that it was more than just support for the Palestinians in Jaffa and Nazareth—the biblical scenes that motivated Israelis apply to the West Bank.

Israeli Arabs have long complained that although they have the vote and full civic rights, they are second-class citizens. And statistical evidence suggests that Arabs generally live in poorer housing, receive less education and have less access to health care and employment than Jews. For instance, recent figures show that the Arab city of Nazareth received only about one-third as much per capita from the government as the neighboring Jewish city of Upper Nazareth. And while 35.5 per cent of all Israeli families owned a car in the early 1980s, only 15.5 per cent of Arab households did so. Divisions cultural, religious, social and lin-

guistic differences only widen the gap, while continuing hostility between Israel and most of its Arab neighbors increases mutual hostility and suspicion. And the younger generation of Israeli Arabs has become increasingly radicalized.

Still, most Israeli Arab leaders say publicly that their anger lies within the Jewish state, even if the Palestinians should use that as a state of their own. Said Attallah Mansour, a prominent Israeli Arab journalist, "This country is our home. We are not newcomers, but we want to be equal to anyone who lives here. Why should we be inferior to a Jew from Jerusalem or Tel Aviv?" Said Walid Shalabi, opposition leader on the municipal council of Tulkarm, an Arab town of 25,000. "We are citizens of Israel, but we need to see that our Palestinian people have their own flag, their own state." He added, "It would be easier for me to live in a Palestinian state, but I have to accept that this is not possible."

Despite the Arabs' proclaimed loyalty to Israel, they were clearly angry at the methods being used in the occupied territories. Said Tzvi Tzvi, a Communist member of the Israeli Knesset, "We cannot be neutral. We cannot see a massacre against our brothers and sit with our arms folded." Still, Tzvi insisted that protests would be expressed "within the legal possibilities existing in the state of Israel." But many Israeli Arab leaders expressed concern that the government would persist with its hard line in the occupied territories. Said Arab council member Sadeh, "I am very much afraid that Israeli stubbornness can lead to catastrophe. Our young people are getting more and more angry. They could go the same way as the youngsters in the West Bank and Gaza."

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—JOHN BERNHART with DEBBY DEWEY in Jerusalem and MICHAEL HILL in Ottawa



Crisising relations with burned survivors: a tragic Christmas-week voyage

THE PHILIPPINES

Disaster at sea

The charred and disfigured corpses that began washing ashore on the golden beaches of Mindoro island, about 150 km south of Manila, last week were a grim testament to the worst peacetime disaster in maritime history. On the night of Dec. 20 the *Danao* Pan, a Philippine inter-island ferry with more than 1,500 people aboard, was sailing north through the Tablas Strait bound for Manila. The passengers were in high spirits, festivity to raise an old and discussing their plans for reunions with their families in the capital. Heedless surviving passenger Roberto Balaban ("All I was thinking was the kind of Christmas I would have, and I guess everyone else had the same thoughts in their minds. There were so many happy faces on the ship." But 16 hours into the voyage, tragedy struck. During the moonless night the *Danao* Pan suddenly collided with the *Victor*, a small oil tanker, in the busy shipping channel. There was an explosion and, within seconds, both ships burst into flames and began sinking.

Most of the ferry passengers went down with the ship. Of those who managed to jump overboard, 30 were rescued from the water within hours by crew members of another ferry in the vicinity. The rest apparently perished in a sea of flames as the ruptured *Victor* spilled no fewer than 6,000 barrels of oil across the strait. Two days after the collision fishermen from the village of Herrera began spotting the grisly remains of victims bobbing

in shark-infested waters off the eastern coast of Mindoro island.

The Christmas week disaster sent shock waves throughout the Philippines. As rescue crews—hindered by heavy tropical storms—searched in vain for signs of more survivors, President Corason Aquino called the collision at sea "a national tragedy of harrowing proportions." He ordered a full-scale investigation after critics charged that the *Danao* Pan may have been dangerously overcrowded. Indeed, the full scope of the disaster remained unclear last week as officials tried to determine the number of dead. The *Danao* Pan listed more than 1,500 passengers and 60 crew members. But some survivors said that as many as 2,000 children, who were not required to have tickets, may have been aboard. As well, witnesses who saw the ferry depart from the Laysan island port of Tawitawan in the southeastern Philippines said that hundreds of ticketless passengers—not listed on the manifest—had boarded the ship at the last minute. Only two of the *Victor's* 15 crew members survived.

Few people are unfamiliar with the incident on the night of April 3, 1912, when the British luxury liner *Titanic* struck an iceberg and sank in the North Atlantic, killing 1,500 people. With the tragic sinking of the *Danao* Pan, there is now an even greater sea disaster to mourn.

—ANDREW CLARK with correspondent reports

**ON DECEMBER 31
CHRYSLER CANADA
WILL SPREAD ITS WINGS**



Expect the Best.

Stock market addictions

The New York Police Department (NYPD) and the U.S. Federal Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) called them Operation Bay and Cry and Operation Closing Bell. Last spring the two agencies launched joint undercover campaigns against drug abuse on Wall Street, the heart of New York's financial district. Within six weeks the NYPD had arrested 120 individuals, including securities industry clerks, secretaries, brokers and floor traders, on drug possession charges. At the same time, DEA agents arrested a total of 30 people, nine of them employees of an offshore brokerage company called Brooks-Wagner Robbins & Lewis Inc. The employees, including firm partner Wayne Robbins, were charged with possessing and concealing in distributive cocaine. Police alleged that those charged operated a drug ring that exchanged cocaine and heroin for stocks and stock tips. She has never pleaded guilty to charges of drug possession, and nine others are still facing charges. But despite the two striking operations, in which officers made arrests after working hours, buy drugs openly in the financial district, police officials now rarely admit that drug abuse remains rampant on Wall Street.

In the U.S. securities industry, the combination of high payoffs and big money has created a major drug problem. Said Robert Strang, a special agent in the DEA's New York office, "Drug use is everywhere today, but it is especially bad on Wall Street." Although most stock exchange officials dispute the DEA's assessment of drug abuse, most employees in the district support the police's contention. Said

one floor trader at the New York Commodities Exchange Inc. (NYCE), in which investors speculate on future prices of natural resources, "We have had people pass out from overdoses of cocaine. They get startled out, and ev-

en those floor traders working under the influence of drugs increase the risk for investors. The trader said, because they cannot execute buy-and-sell orders with maximum efficiency. As a result, he said, an investor could pay too much for a transaction when buying or get a lower price than he should when selling. The witness trader also told *Money*'s that in the days following the devastating stock market crash last Oct. 19, so-called Black Monday, drug use rose dramatically. "A lot of guys suddenly think that once into them work faster and go longer without sleep," he said. "They won't admit that it impacts their judgment."

One high-ranking comic official, who also requested anonymity, admitted that marijuana and cocaine use are rampant among floor traders at every New York exchange, despite strict policies against drug use. "I can walk into the bathroom anytime and find people doing their smoking and smoking joints," said the official. And recently a *Money*'s reporter watched a senior floor trader at the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) leave the exchange at lunch and approach a group of young men on the street. The trader purchased a hand-rolled marijuana cigarette that he quickly smoked. Apologized by the reporter on his way back to the exchange, the trader said, "Look, smoking doesn't affect me. Everybody should know my limit, that's all."

In fact, the same trader—who spoke to *Money*'s on the condition that his identity not be revealed—estimated that 60 per cent of the employees at the NYCE use illicit drugs, mainly cocaine and marijuana, while at work. And

everybody knows what the problem is, but nothing ever happens." The scope of Wall Street's drug problem astounded even police officials who participated in Operation Bay and Cry. "I was heartbroken myself," NYPD Lt. David Lynett told *Money*'s. "It was unbelievable, the kind of people we



Lynett phone calls to spouses and embarrassing requests for bail



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were, including secretaries, brokers, traders—every kind of person," Lynett said, that the arrests resulted in emboldened phone calls to spouses and embarrassing requests for bail money. The officer added that the crackdown "worked for a few weeks," but as word spread, "people just started going elsewhere" to buy drugs.

Meanwhile, in Chicago, trading floor employees say that drug abuse is a problem at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (CME)—where investors speculate on future prices of stocks—despite statements to the contrary by exchange officials. Declared chief media relations officer Andrew Lemana: "You judge these things by whether you have had a ruler or horn—and we have never had either." But a savvy student, who requested anonymity because he wants to return to the CME, said: "I've seen the Mafia's that drug abuse was widespread." One time I went to the men's

room and found a paper bag with more color powder in it than some people would buy from a dealer," he said.

Despite such open use of illicit drugs in U.S. financial districts, police narcotics squads have made little progress in stopping the problem. Over the past three years, CME officials successfully completed five busts in New York's financial district on charges of selling cocaine. Eight years ago DEA agents conducted a successful undercover operation on the floor of the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE), a market where investors can trade options to buy stocks for a certain price at a future date. After making 10 purchases from three traders at work, the agents arrested seven people working on the floor, including three traders and several large quantity of cocaine. Still, the CBOE maintains that drug abuse is not a major problem. An official told McClatchy, "We are dealing with it by making confidential

counseling and treatment available." Indeed, counseling and treatment are the most common methods of dealing with drug and alcohol abuse, as well as a range of other personal problems. Both the NYSE and the American Stock Exchange (AMEX) have established programs with outside companies that will provide confidential treatment for employees who seek help on personal matters. Said NYSE vice-president Richard Terrence: "Our view is that we do have a drug problem in this nation. The problem on Wall Street is not any greater or less than in any other industry." Although Canadian stock exchanges are similar to the United States markets in most respects, industry officials and health care professionals contend that drug abuse is not widespread among Canadian floor traders or brokers. "I am not aware of it being an issue in our industry," said John Wagner, a vice-president and director of administration at Wood Gundy Inc., one of Canada's largest brokerage firms. Still, Wood Gundy and at least two other major brokerage firms have retained the services of Vancouver-based Wilson Burgess & Associates Ltd., a company that specializes in counseling and treating employees with drug, alcohol, mental or other personal problems across the country. Dr. Sidney Fink, a psychol-

ogist who works with Wilson Burgess, said that alcohol abuse is much more widespread than the use of illicit drugs within the Canadian securities industry.

So far, on Wall Street, such counseling and treatment for employees have not alleviated drug abuse problems, said DEA agent Strang. As a result, he added, the DEA currently has several drug investigations under way in New York's financial district and "has had cooperation from several brokerage houses." But effectively penetrating an exchange is a difficult task for police.

One CBOE floor trader said that a successful police investigation would depend upon the cooperation of an exchange's board of directors. But most members of an exchange, primarily brokerage firms or other financial institutions, are not willing to risk losing their floor traders arrested on drug charges because of the potential damage to the reputation of the firm. The only alternative for the police is to give an under-

the bottom of the industry and work his way through the ranks. The CBOE floor trader said that the DEA placed an agent on the floor of the exchange, which the

Police officials also admit that stock exchange members must change their attitudes before Wall Street's drug problems are cleaned up. But one exchange executive said that the decline in stock volume following Black Monday may play an unexpected role. Although many brokers made huge commissions as a result of the heavy volume traded during the stock market crash, since then the markets have leveled off, resulting in less trading activity—and less money for the traders. "Part of the equation has been the amount of money people have had to spend," said the executive. "Now that a lot of people aren't so rich, maybe they will have to cut back on their habits." That would undoubtedly be a relief to their employers, not to mention taxpayers who must share traders with their dollars.

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NEW ZEALAND

The volatile outlook for 1988

By Peter C. Newman

Trying to make sense of future economic trends after as turbulent a year as 1987 is a little like being a seer in a madhouse: it's hard to know where to start.

The task isn't to predict that our standard of living will drop during the next 12 months—although whether that happens through recessed inflation or as the result of a slide into a recession remains unclear. Since politicians usually tell us the path toward recession, they will almost certainly choose to lower interest rates in an attempt to stabilize financial markets and try to maintain high levels of consumer spending. That will risk an even further slide in the value of the Canadian and American dollars—the whipslap of inflationary pressures. The alternative—severely tightened monetary policies, as well as general (instead of token) efforts to reduce budgetary deficits—might plunge North America's fragile economies into the deepest recession since 1980.

Either way, management of the Canadian and U.S. economies will require far greater finesse than either Ottawa or Washington has demonstrated. In the recent past, one problem in their investors and consumers may have become as serious that even lower interest rates might not encourage renewed capital investment growth or reinvigorated retail spending. The foreign exchange rates, the additional headwinds that reduced interest rates would discourage foreign—mainly Japanese—investors from buying up the huge quantities of U.S. Treasury bills that have offset the collapsing American fiscal deficits to be financed.

Even before free trade loomed as an option, the Canadian economy was increasingly linked to American business cycles. That is why the most frightening scenario for the decade in that, by this year-end, 1,200 U.S. banks would be in serious trouble, with at least half of the following institutions suffering losses because that would deplete their equity positions within the next 10 or 12 months. That, at least potentially, is a nightmare worse than the stock market crash, because any massive run on American banks could trigger something far more devastating than a temporary recession. Even that dismal outlook assumes no further deterioration in the global view. That would take explanation. While many North American

banks have started to write off their exposures, Brazil has paid no interest charges for almost a year, Venezuela and Peru are seriously in arrears, and Argentina and a dozen other countries are on a knife's edge. Unable to raise new capital, those economies are asking even deeper cuts to debt, as well as political and social cleansing.

Those and other structural problems have prompted most thoughtful observers to predict that a conference on

justice of Ontario Hydro's economic forecast, saying Canada's gross domestic product will grow by 3.4 per cent in 1988, the same as that of West Germany and half a percentage point more than the lively economy of Switzerland, although half a percentage point behind the Japanese.

The value of the Canadian dollar will probably drop during the next 12 months, as our inflation rate will run ahead of that in the United States. Average hourly earnings will increase by only 4.5 per cent. The price of crude oil will drop about \$6 to less than \$16 per barrel, while unemployment will range from six per cent in southern Ontario to just over 10 per cent elsewhere also.

The stock market will remain the source of attention because the structural weaknesses that burst the bubble on Oct. 19 remain unresolved. According to one of Bay Street's wisest gamblers, we could be into another bull market—and another bear. "The market will be very volatile," predicts Andrew Barlow, who runs a group of private funds. "During the first quarter, or at least the first two months, the Dow could move up to the 3,000 level. Then, between March and June, it will be knocked down if the overvalued Tokyo market collapses, which would force the Japanese to withdraw from U.S. financing, or if American trade and budgetary deficits remain as high as that the American dollar will slide again."

"That could mean another Oct. 19," he added, "perhaps driving the market down to 1,200. Once that correction takes place, between June and November, there will probably be another recovery, to as much as 3,200 as the Dow—which would present fantastic opportunities."

"What happens after that?" Barlow continued, "will depend a lot on the outcome of the U.S. elections. If the Democrats win, they would open the first two years of their term putting the U.S. economy in order. But inflation will start up seriously, and that will benefit the stock market—although the best long-term investments will be cash bond assets as real estate and gold."

Only the actual swings of the Dow Jones will prove whether Barlow is right, but at least he has the courage to stand up against the doomsters whose dire predictions have the disturbing potential of becoming self-fulfilling prophecies.



Barlow opportunities late in the year

the scale of the special 1987 Breton Woods gathering will be converted late in 1988 to draft a workable formula for currency stabilization that would resolve the dollar-ocean crisis before it overruns us all.

In the context of such potential economic mayhem, Canada is looking tolerably healthy. In fact, if present trends continue, we should become a major net exporter of capital within the decade.

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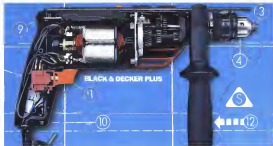
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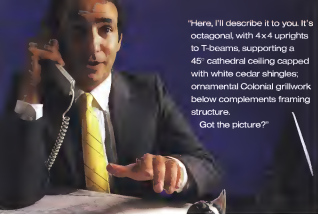
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unaccounted because of injuries but are expected to play in Calgary. Still, neither was really missed in his initial team's game against Canada. In Canada's 3-2 victory over Sweden, the Canadians fired just 14 shots at Linderoth's replacement—Anders Bergsten. In the Coach's 5-1 win, Canada managed 25 shots against Hasek's substitute—Jens-Olof Skjold. But the Swedes unleashed 40 shots at Team Canada goalie Sean Burke, the Czechs, 30 at Andy Moog, who shares net minding duties with Burke. Said Canadian right-winger Gord Sherven after the Sweden game: "If there is such a thing as winning ugly, then we did it."

King acknowledged that the reason for Canada's first win "was Burke's goalkeeping." And in tandem with the 27-year-old NHL veteran Moog—who twice earned 1991 All-Star berths before being replaced by superstar Edmonton Oilers goalie Grant Fuhr—Burke, 30, provides Canada with the calm of goalkeeping that can transform a team from marginal Olympic hopeful to serious medal contender. Burke dramatically demonstrated the difference a goaltender can make in a short tournament when he faced the Soviets in Moscow. That team, which extended the best 30-minute record—10 wins, 4-1 games before losing, in the Canada Cup

last September, posted 35 shots at Burke in the first period alone. But while the Soviets outshot Canada 38-19, the Canadians recovered from a 2-0 deficit and held onto a 3-2 lead for most of the third period.

It was the first Team Canada win over the Soviets at the Lushchik Ice Palace since Paul Henderson's dramatic goal won the 1972 Summit Series. Said defenseman Randy Gregg, a member of the 1987 Stanley Cup-winning Oilers, who was a 16-year-old spectator at Lushchik when Henderson scored: "Memories came flooding back like 1973 was yesterday."

Indeed, while boasting the world's best hockey players, Canada's true strength is only on display in the Canada Cup hockey tournament, where the NHL's best wear the red and white. While freeing a number of players to bolster the Olympic side, the NHL teams—concentrating on the Stanley Cup—will never allow players like Wayne Gretzky and Mario Lemieux to play for the Olympic team. The critical difference between the players available to the Canada Cup and Olympic teams is measured in inches—the difference between a shot wide of the net and a historic goal. Replained Czech head coach Jan Stastny following his team's victory over the Canadians:

"The difference the Canada Cup team had was in star players who could finish up attacks."

Following the emotional win over the Soviets—bayed by two goals from Ken Henry, 26, of Burlington, B.C., a national team member since 1973—Team Canada limbed off enough attacks to survive its obligatory encounter with the tournament's weakest team, West Germany, winning 2-1. All that remained then was the game with the Finns—who had tied the Soviets and the Swedes—for the gold.

The Canadians opened their medal quest with a goal by Sherven after just one minute of play. The Finns tied it 1-1, but the Canadians clinched the tournament victory midway around the second period with goals by Claude Vilgrin, 24, of Chateaufort, Que., and Chris Fells, 22, of Brampton, Ont., in a span of one minute and three seconds. As the news of their triumph reached halfway around the world, Canadians recalled the shreds of 1972. And they remembered, too, that the host Team U.S.A. won the gold medal at the Lake Placid Olympics in 1980. Suddenly, the possibility of another miracle on ice seemed very real.

—JILL QUINN with international reports

SPORTS

From Russia with gold

It lacked the heart-stopping drama of Team Canada's 1972 Summit Series victory, but the Canadian Olympic team's gold medal triumph at the Inevitable hockey tournament last week was equally satisfying—and even more surprising. Following a stunning upset of the highly favored Soviet national team and wins over Sweden and West Germany, the Canadian Olympians defeated Finland 4-1 to finish first in the six-nation round-robin competition. In the previous 30 Inevitable tournaments, the best Soviets captured 16 titles and Czechoslovakia four. In 11 attempts, Canada's best efforts were second-place finishes in 1969 and 1986. And when this year's tournament opened on Dec. 26 in Moscow, the Canadian team was rated behind the Soviets, Czechs and Swedes—about as lowly the Finns and the West Germans. Said Canadian head coach Dave King, who celebrated his 40th birthday with the championship: "To be playing for the whole ball of wax in the Inevitable tournament is some-



Team Canada celebrating in Moscow memories of 1972

thing we certainly didn't expect."

The unexpected win was perfectly timed, coming just two months before the Calgary Winter Games. For the

Canadian Olympic team, the Inevitable tournament provided the final pre-Games tournament test. Before taking to the ice at Calgary's Olympic Saddledome in February, the team will play eight exhibition games against the touring Moscow Soviets in Canada and four times against the U.S. Olympic team. But the opportunity to represent the Olympic standard, said King, before the opening Inevitable match against Sweden. "Of course, you would like to win as many games as you can, but the most important factor is player evaluation. If a player shows that he can't play well in this tournament, then he can't play well in the Olympics." From that first game and the next against Czechoslovakia, it was clear that the Canadians could play anywhere.

Neither Peter Lundmark, the outstanding Swedish goalie, nor Dominik Hasek, the superb Czech net mender, played in Moscow. Both missed the

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PEOPLE

Actress Virginia Madsen gave an ecstatically staged audition to win the role of a high-class call girl who is murdered in the thriller *Slamdance*. "She gave a hot reading," said actor-writer Don Oppen, 38, who wrote the movie's screenplay and plays the Madsen character's killer. *Slamdance*, set in the punk clubs of Los Angeles, is the story of an eccentric artworker, portrayed by Tom Hanks, 34, whose life is thrown into turmoil after he meets the mysterious woman played by Chicago native Madsen, 26. During the filming, Madsen's male costume was a low-cut dress so tight that it had to be sewn on. Said Oppen: "She stunned everybody's socks off."



Madsen: an audition that 'stunned everybody's socks off'

Cancer fond ruler Steve Porco, who achieved international fame with his 1981-1982 *Crash-Canada* run, says that this year has to be better than 1987. In October the one-legged Porco, 28, who arrested for impaired driving two months later the back regressed his 1983 convertible, which he had used as collateral for a loan to finance a money-laundering scam across Britain, completed last May. Also in May he finally ended their one-year engagement. And last month Porco almost dropped out of his helicopter pilot training course, but now he says, "Why stop with a month to go?" He also managed to get his car back, after a group of neo-Nazi skinheads paid the debt. Still, the Vernon, B.C., native said, "I am kind of lonely. I'd like to get a girlfriend, a new one."



Sabatini: sensitive

Lending Canadian designer Martin Brooks has an odd request: "Friends, customers, Canadians, lend us your clothes," asks a notice that the designer

recently sent to the media and posted in her stores. Brooks, 55, who came to Canada from Detroit in 1963, wants to borrow clothes she designed in the past 50 years for a fashion retrospective in Toronto on Feb. 4. The exhibit is part of a \$100-a-person dinner and fashion show to cele-

brate her work in Canadian fashion, with proceeds going toward UNICEF's goal of immunizing the world's children from major childhood diseases by 1990. She has a special plea: "One place we're really searching for is a stable link line from 1967. We sold eight of them at \$40 each."

In her native Argentina, 17-year-old tennis sensation Gabriela Sabatini has achieved superstar status. In Buenos Aires, male fans have an obsession: knot at her feet to kiss her hand. And in the tennis world, she and the current top-ranked woman, 16-year-old Steffi Graf of West Germany, are touted as the two young stars expected to supersede veterans Martina Navratilova, 31, and Chris Evert, 33. Along with most of the other top female players, the attractive five-foot, nine-inch Sabatini was photographed in a new-look pose for the 1988 *Woman's Illustrated*

national Tennis Association's calendar. Said Sabatini: "I liked it. It doesn't have to be about tennis all the time."

Nearly all of Hollywood's Vietnam War movies have been *deadly serious* sagas. And *Good Morning, Vietnam*, which opens later this month, continues that trend, but with a comic twist. The movie stars comedian **Robin Williams**, 38, as an armed forces disc jockey who broadcasts rock 'n' roll to American soldiers in Vietnam in the mid-1960s. The wine-drinking DJ, based on a real person, becomes a symbol of rebellion for enlisted men after he questions the war itself. Discussing the making of a comedy about the war, Williams said, "There is a fine line when you are dealing with laughter about a horrendous subject, but laughter can open people up and make them think seriously, too."



Williams: Vietnam movie with a comic twist

Country singer Kenny Rogers says that he gets as much satisfaction from photography as he does from music. The accomplished amateur photographer has just published his second book of photographs, *Your Friends and Mine*. Included in his collection of celebrity portraits are female body builder Rachel McInnis, film-maker John Madden, who died last August, pop star Michael Jackson, actress Elizabeth Taylor and Ottawa-based photographer **Yousuf Karak**. One of Rogers's toughest assignments proved to be President Ronald Reagan. Writes Rogers, 49: "Twenty-six security men, two body guards and a metal detector proved to me that country singers don't get special treatment when it comes to the President of the United States."

—EVYENNE COX with correspondents' reports



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LAW

Secrecy and the role of a free press

On April 26 a now-defunct British weekly newspaper, the *News on Sunday*, committed a deliberate breach of the country's strict secrecy laws: it reprinted a memo from the staff officers of the British ministry of defence. Although the violation was meant to be tongue-in-cheek and no charges were laid, it underscored a long-standing concern of British journalists and civil libertarians. Under the 76-year-old Official Secrets Act, all government information—free details about the deployment of nuclear missiles to the price of spaghetti in a ministry canteen—is considered to be secret unless officially declassified. And on Dec. 3 the British government was another round in its continuing efforts to preserve official secrecy, when a court upheld its right to ban a series of British Broadcasting Corp. radio programs examining the country's intelligence agencies, MI-5 and MI-6. Declared John Wilson, the BBC's controller of editorial policy: "The country is in the grip of an excessive sense of secrecy."

That court hearing marked the latest in a series of recent controversies over press freedom in Britain. On Dec. 21, after court action that lasted for more than a year, the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher lost its battle to prevent the publication in Britain of *Spycatcher*, the controversial memoirs of former MI-5 officer Peter Wright. Wright held a high-ranking position in the counterintelligence agency from 1968 to 1976. In his ruling, High Court Justice Sir Richard Scott said that because the book was already a best-seller in many countries—including Canada—the publication in Britain would not "cause any additional damage to national security interests."

In a separate case, police raided the office of the BBC in Scotland last February and seized copies of a broadcast television documentary about the government's plans to launch a spy satellite, code-named Project Stinson. And last month the government tried to force a reporter from *The Independent*, a national newspaper, to reveal his sources for an article in which he described the findings of a government commission as unimpressive and marginal. The reporter refused, and he has since been charged with contempt of court.

At the same time, the government is trying to require newspapers to

hand over photographs of clashes between police and striking civil servants. And Maurice Frankel, director of the London-based Campaign for Freedom of Information, a nonprofit pressure group: "There is no respect at all in this country for the role of a free press."



Thatcher resisting the pressures

Indeed, Britain's secrecy laws are among the toughest currently in force in a Western democracy. Drawn up in 1911, during a period of international tension leading up to the First World War, the Official Secrets Act makes it illegal to disclose, communicate or receive any information that a servant of the Crown acquires while working for the government. In 1973 a government-appointed committee described the act as "a mess" and recommended that it be repealed. The committee said that the law failed to distinguish between information that was vital to national security and information that would merely embarrass the government if it were made public.

Still, successive British prime ministers have resisted the pressure. In the

most recent case involving the civil government lawyers won an injunction that prohibited the media from even naming current or former intelligence officers—including, lawyers said, such well-known former agents as Sir Philip, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, all of whom made celebrated de-

fections to the Soviet Union. Commented *The Sunday Times*: "We stand gagged and bound hand and foot by restrictions unprecedented in peacetime Britain." Later, a judge relaxed the injunction to allow journalists to identify security agents whose names had already been mentioned in open court or in Parliament.

Civil libertarians claim that the secrecy laws are unnecessary in many cases because journalists in Britain are already subjected to a system of voluntary censorship. The so-called "D-Notice Committee"—the Defence, Press and Broadcasting Committee—composed of media representatives and government officials, is responsible for screening stories that involve national security before they are published or broadcast. Said committee member Michael Ransford, editor in chief of *Flight International* magazine: "The free press of this country is prepared to co-operate with the government on matters of national security. But when you enforce that by clattering the press, that is quite wrong."

Earlier this month Conservative MP Richard Shepherd introduced a bill to reduce the amount of government material that is classified as secret. But when Thatcher publicly opposed the measure, the legislation is almost certain to be defeated. Indeed, she has made the attendance of all Conservative MPs mandatory when Shepherd's bill comes before Parliament on Jan. 15—an unprecedented move that observers say has surprised even many of Thatcher's own party members. Declared Frankel: "Mrs. Thatcher intends to win this one." And although the government has undertaken to consider its own review of the Official Secrets Act, few observers expect that it will lead to any significant liberalization of the law.

—PHILIP WINDLOW in London with VICTOR SWERDLOFF in Toronto



Maclean's/Decima Poll

CANADIANS SPEAK OUT ON ISSUES AND HOPES

A 58, Ronald Van Groenigen, who has worked at the Shelo plant in Sarnia, Ont., for the past seven years, says that he is confident about the future. In August Van Groenigen and his wife, Joanne, who works as a forklift operator at an apple packing plant, bought a three-bedroom house 15 km southeast of Hamilton. The couple has two dogs and a cat but no children so far. To strengthen the family finances, Van Groenigen runs a small business in his spare time, making videotapes of weddings and other local events. He is not very optimistic about the general economic outlook for 1988. "I don't think we'll see anything good next year as far as the overall economy goes," says Van Groenigen, who was one of the respondents in the annual Maclean's/Decima Poll. "We'll still be paying away trying to pull it up." But he is not worried about his own prospects. "I know I'm not going to get laid off next year, and my wife has steady employment," says Van Groenigen. "The same old story of not making money. There's always work, just as long as you keep looking."

That mix of sentiments reflected those expressed by many Canadians as they looked ahead to the coming year. The results of the latest Maclean's/Decima Poll, which are reported in detail in the following pages, showed that while dissatisfaction with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's leadership deepened significantly during 1987, an overwhelming majority of Canadians expressed contentment with their own economic circumstances. The survey also registered optimism about their personal economic futures, even though many said that they thought the stock market crash of Oct. 13 might lead to difficulties for the economy generally.

At the same time, the survey findings indicated that suspicion among

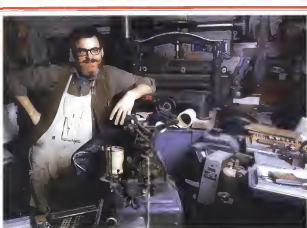
Canadians over a free trade treaty with the United States has been growing on both economic and cultural grounds. When respondents were asked to name the top issues facing Canada, more respondents named free trade than any other issue, including unemployment, which ranked as the No. 1 issue in the last two annual Maclean's/Decima surveys. The survey also showed that the percentage of respondents who said that

MacCormack, 30, a quality-control supervisor at a Charlottetown anti-drunk bottling plant. "We'll end up losing in the long run as far as market share and competition from the Americans." The findings also indicated that a substantial majority—79 per cent of those polled—were conscious of being different from Americans and proud of being of the beliefs and traditions that contribute to their national identity. As well, 49 per cent were concerned that free trade would make it harder for Canadians to maintain the things that they believe make Canada unique.

Responses to The Maclean's/Decima Poll indicated little improvement in the standing of Brian Mulroney's Conservative government and showed a markedly increased displeasure with Mulroney himself. Dissatisfaction with Mulroney's performance was pronounced, with nearly half of those polled indicating that they were unhappy with the job he was doing. Mulroney's most unfavorable rating was in the area of leader, with fully 58 per cent of those surveyed indicating that they were dissatisfied with his ability to be straightforward with the Canadian public. In some cases, follow-up Maclean's interviews with poll respondents elicited vehement denunciations of the Prime Minister. Said John Kohl, 37, an unemployed resident of Victoria who has worked in the past as a laborer and a prison guard: "He's a liar—he's not straight at all."

At the same time, the poll results suggested that Canadians have underlying concerns about the nation's economic outlook, though most respondents said that they did not think they would be personally affected by the consequences of the stock market downturn. Government deficits and inflation—which reached 4.6 per cent in the third quarter of 1987—were both singled out as pressing issues.

Still, Canadians seemed to be in a



Pride in Mulroney's bowbuilding shop: a sense of personal well-being, but concern over the country's future direction

confident and optimistic mood in all, 78 per cent of the respondents declared that they were satisfied with their own economic situation (an increase from 74 per cent in the last Maclean's/Decima Poll), and 85 per cent said that they are optimistic about their own futures.

The survey findings showed that the trend toward more conservative lifestyles in Canadian society is continuing. Bearing out the results of the last survey, 76 per cent of those polled said that family concerns were becoming a more important part of their lives. At the same time, there were signs that growing concern about AIDS may be making Canadians more cautious in their sexual activity. When they were asked to characterize this aspect of their lives, only 40 per cent of those polled described themselves as sexually active, a sharp decline from 69 per cent in the last survey.

All of these indicators of the mood and behavior of Canadians suggested that Mulroney's conservative Decima Research Ltd. of Toronto to carry out the magazine's fourth annual year-end

survey. Decima researchers conducted telephone interviews in which they asked 1,000 Canadian residents 65 questions between Oct. 31 and Nov. 1. The resulting data were weighted to make regional comparisons possible. 81 states are considered a poll of that kind to be accurate for the white population within plus or minus 3.6 percentage points, 19 times out of 20.

During the polling, respondents—all of whom were 18 or over and representatives of a wide range of income groups and political persuasions—were asked, if they would elaborate on their opinions in subsequent interviews with Maclean's reporters in all, 228 of the poll respondents agreed to discuss the key concerns addressed by the survey in greater detail.

POLITICS

In a year that began in scandal—with the resignation of junior transport minister André Bussanette last January at the Charlottetown affair—and featured debate over the Meek Lake constitutional accord, the government's tax reform proposals and free trade, dissatisfaction with Brian Mulroney and his government grew for the third year in

a row. When respondents were asked to grade the Mulroney government as a whole on a scale of A to D with 40 F for failure, 41 per cent awarded the Conservatives a D or an F, a marginal increase from 38 per cent who gave the lowest grades in 1986. The percentage who thought that the government had earned an A or B remained about the same at 59 per cent.

But when they were asked about Mulroney, 49 per cent of those surveyed reported that they were dissatisfied with the job he was doing, a significant increase over the 42 per cent who felt that way in 1986 and the 33 per cent the year before. As well as finding Mulroney as leader, 52 per cent of the respondents blamed him for not doing more to help the economy and create jobs—despite the fact that the unemployment rate declined steadily to 8.2 per cent in November after averaging 9.6 per cent during 1986. On the issue of national unity, the percentage of those who said that they were dissatisfied with Mulroney's ability to help Canadians to work together increased dramatically—to 41 per cent from the 25 per cent who felt

THE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE FACING CANADA (%)			
	1986	1986	1987
FREE TRADE	3	3	24
UNEMPLOYMENT	45	38	39
OTHER ECONOMIC	14	12	13
SOCIAL-MORAL	5	15	19
GOVERNMENT	0	10	9
OTHER/NO ANSWER	23	23	17

Note:
The poll questions in above on this table follow the program are abbreviated. The figures are rounded percentages and may not add up to 100 per cent when nonapplicable responses are eliminated.

they thought free trade would be a good thing for Canada was only slightly larger than the growing number who said that it would be a bad thing for the country.

Well over one-third of those surveyed said that they feared that such an arrangement would result in fewer jobs for Canadians. "I think free trade is definitely wrong," said Kenneth

that way in the last Modems/Deimos survey.

THE ECONOMY
When respondents were questioned about the possible impact of the October stock market crash, which created alarm before the polling was carried out, 58 per cent said that they felt it might signal an economic downturn in Canada. But 50 per cent said that the crash would have only a minor effect, or no effect at all, on their personal finances. "I think we'll have some hard times, but not any worse than the last recession," said Jess Sedler, 68, a retired nurse who lives in Annapolis, Ont. "It won't affect my husband and I, but maybe my daughter, because she has only part-time work."

Despite that apparent feeling of general optimism, 52 per cent of the respondents also indicated that they would be less willing in 1988 to go into debt for a major purchase—a frame of mind that could slow economic growth in 1988.

FREE TRADE
After several years of relative indifference to the issue, a plurality of respondents (36 per cent) noted the prospect of free trade with the United States as the No. 1 issue facing the nation. At the same time, opposition to the accord—and assurance about the possible impact on Canadian culture and the economy—appeared to be the preoccupation of respondents who said that free trade would be a good thing destined to 49 per cent from 47 per cent in 1986.

while 44 per cent thought that it would be a bad thing, compared with only 31 per cent the year before. Asked whether the removal of trade barriers would

get the better of Canada in the free trade negotiations. Asked which side did a better job on the trade talks, 50 per cent indicated that the Americans did, while only 27 per cent thought that the Canadian negotiators performed better. At the same time, survey respondents pointed to the potential for divisive regional frictions over free trade, with westerners and residents of Quebec and the Atlantic provinces tending to favour it, while 53 per cent of the Ontario residents polled opposed free trade.

CANADIAN IDENTITY
Questions about the Canadian identity included fascinating insights into the way Canadians see themselves. Responses showed that Canadians are proud of their national identity and four-fifths without being able to say exactly why—that a trade pact might undermine that. When respondents were asked to rate Canadian cultural institutions, the reviews were mixed. Canadian TV and movies were seen as inferior to their American counterparts, while Canadian writers and news coverage were considered superior. Respondents overweighing by new Canadians as being more concerned about the environment (69 per cent) and the poor (56 per cent), and more hopeful and fair (42 per cent) than Americans.

Still, in the areas that could clearly influence a free trade pact, Canadians appeared to see themselves as less than equal to the American challenge. While 62 per cent of the

respondents saw Canadians as equal to or better than Americans in business know-how, 51 per cent said Canada was inferior in science and technology, and 53 per cent said that they felt Americans had a competitive edge over Canadians.

EAST-WEST RELATIONS
The impact of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's ascent (ignoring) campaign and the Soviet-U.S. agreement to limit intermediate-range nuclear missiles appeared to have helped reduce Canadians' fear of nuclear war. Asked about the risk of war, 42 per cent of those surveyed said that they thought it had decreased, while only 17 per cent felt that it had grown. When asked—about one month before the Washington superpower summit—what factors the superpower leaders were most committed to reducing international tensions, respondents said, by a modest margin, that President Ronald Reagan (47 per cent) was most committed than Gorbachev (46 per cent) but among those who said that the risk of war had decreased, 46 per cent attributed that to Gorbachev's efforts, compared to 45 per cent who credited Reagan.

SEXUALITY
Confronting the spectre of AIDS,

more than half of the respondents (58 per cent) said that they were worried about contracting the disease, while 44 per cent admitted that they were very concerned. That compares to only

had not changed their sex lives, virtually the same proportion (72 per cent) said that they were monogamous and that would not have to significantly alter their sexual habits to maintain the risk. But among respondents, between 58 and 56 years old, 37 per cent said that such changes at least some effect on their sex lives.

In a shift away from serious issues, respondents were asked to name another person whose life they would like to live. Perhaps reflecting a rising level of self-satisfaction expressed by most Canadians who were polled, 52 per cent said that they would prefer to be themselves, a trend of a family member. But those who gave lesser votes to their imaginations produced a spectrum of prominent personalities in various forms, ranging from Queen Elizabeth and Dolly Parton to Clint Eastwood and Julius Caesar. Three per cent wanted to change places with a millionaire, while 1 per cent named actors or entertainers, and the same

one in five who were very concerned two years ago. There were signs that Canadians' patterns may be beginning to adjust to the grim reality of the disease. While 76 per cent of those surveyed said that the spread of AIDS

percentage named politicians. Louis McElbree, a 40-year-old supervisor at a forest products company in Vancouver, B.C., chose a senator—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher—as a person he would like to change places with. "When she says something, she means it. Brian Mulroney could use that—the talent of saying something and sticking to it."

Some Canadians were clearly in a critical and apprehensive mood as they embarked on 1988, but a sense of well-being and budding optimism remained predominant. Laurence Fien, 40, who runs a small bookkeeping business in Moose Jaw, Sask., conceded that major sectors of the economy might encounter difficulties, but he added that if that happened, "75 per cent of the time I'd look at the problem—like a roof over my head and Kraft Dinner on the table. I've passed the stage where I need two Skittles in the front yard." If the fears of some Canadians are borne out, that kind of dishevelled pragmatism is needed for the coming year.

—MARK SEDWELL in Toronto



MacCormack at work. Years of job losses under free trade

result in more jobs for Canadians, 58 per cent of the respondents said that it would, while 40 per cent said that fewer jobs would result.

As well, some Canadians clearly suspect that the United States may have

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SURPRISES ON THE TELEPHONE

During the first week of November, 20-year-old Agnès Markowski spent three evenings at a telephone in the Toronto office of Decima Research Ltd., asking strangers about their political views, financial expectations, sex lives and other potentially tricky subjects. Given a list of 58 questions, she and about 100 other Decima interviewers across the country questioned the 1,500 Canadians whose responses make up the report on the following pages. Markowski, who works part time for Decima, while studying to be a medical secretary, says that she enjoys the work be-



Peterson and Wilson: a complex process

cause "you get such a broad variety of people. I try to shake the person I'm talking to. It's surprising what people know or don't know sometimes."

Interviewing respondents was just part of the complex process that produces the Modems/Deimos poll results. The first step took place last August when Modems' officers and Decima executives met to discuss some of the current issues and concerns that become part of the survey. Later, Decima's Digital Equipment Corp. R14/44 computer drew up a schedule which would be called. The computer has been programmed to correlate telephone exchanges with population counts in Canada's 30 provinces to produce telephone numbers for a representative sample of the population. In the meantime, Decima, experienced in Toronto and in the firm's

Neenawee, Winnipeg, Montreal and Halifax offices invited interviewers for the eight-day survey.

Afterwards, Decima employees coded the results and fed them into the computer. It then produced—on about two hours—by computer—a surprisingly accurate findings that broke down responses on the basis of 22 variables, including age, region and income level. At about the same time, Modems' reporters began conducting follow-up interviews with respondents who told Decima they would be willing to elaborate on the answers they gave on the survey. All told, 218 of those contacted by Decima agreed to further interviews—more than in previous years, according to Decima officials.

Decima's national field director Diane Peters, "respondents pro-

cesses seem to enjoy the Modems' survey because it is so wide-ranging."

The annual poll also drew interest among Decima employees. Two years ago, and Ross Wilson, Decima's vice-president for operations, when Canadians were asked about their support for Decima, Decima employees felt among themselves that such fears on climatophobias or unions would be named by most. (They were wrong according to the survey, fear of war was most on Canadians' minds that year.) When Modems' officers began including questions about anxiety in the poll, some Decima officials expressed problems with offended respondents. But Markowski, for one, did not have any regrets in the latest poll. "Most people like to talk about themselves," she said, "and this survey gives them that opportunity." O

Julia Stone with daughter, Malabar optimism in the economic outlook

one in five who were very concerned two years ago. There were signs that Canadians' patterns may be beginning to adjust to the grim reality of the disease. While 76 per cent of those surveyed said that the spread of AIDS



Politics

THE TRUST FACTOR

After three years of Brian Mulroney the voters have judged their hearts. The annual Mulroney/Debris Poll shows that many Canadians who were previously unsure of how to rate the Prime Minister's performance are now willing to pass judgment—and most apparently do not like what they say. Mulroney's approval rating, slaking steadily for the past two years, reached a low new 59% year. Most striking were the hostile and vitriolic comments that poll respondents volunteered when asked to assess Mulroney. Complaints centred more on his style, credibility and mannerisms than his policies. Many respondents said that he should resign. Typical of Mulroney's critics was poll respondent Brian Macdonald, a 78-year-old retired carpenter from Sidney, B.C. Said Macdonald: "I've got one word for Mulroney—leaky."

The poll shows that voters are increasingly polarized over Mulroney's leadership, especially when asked to rate him on such critical issues as his credibility. Many respondents in the 1987 poll were willing then in past polls to give him high marks for being open and straightforward. But an even larger percentage were willing to fail him on the trust factor. Despite increased antagonism toward Mulroney, the government's approval rating was similar to that of 1986. Forty per cent graded the government at a mediocre C in the latest poll, compared with 64 per cent in 1986. But only 24 per cent of respondents picked the Conservatives as their favourite party, an eight-point drop in a year. Dale Thomas, a political science professor at Montreal's McGill University, said that Mulroney is responsible for the Tories' popularity problems. Declared Thomas: "He is a real deficit for his party."

Poll respondents who declared themselves dissatisfied with Mulroney's overall performance increased to 49 per cent from 40 per cent in 1986. Those expressing satisfaction decreased to 35 per cent from 35 per cent. Among respondents who called themselves Conservatives, 35 per cent

said that they were dissatisfied with Mulroney. Forty-nine per cent of Tories said that they were satisfied and the remainder were undecided. Peter Austin, a political science professor at

Halifax's Dalhousie University, said that people are simply losing respect for the Prime Minister. Declared Austin: "Once you know the both of them, you're in deep trouble."

The harshest indictments of Mulroney emerged when respondents were asked to rate his credibility. Although the proportion of respondents who expressed satisfaction with the Prime Minister for being straightforward increased to 35 from 33 per cent, those who were dissatisfied on that basis rose by a greater margin, to 66 from 37 per cent in the year. Reflecting the polarization, those who were neither undecided nor said to be in the 44 per cent. PDI respondents Guy LeBlanc, a 35-year-old chemical engineer from Corp. Ont., 25 km west of Ottawa, said that he voted Liberal in the 1984 election and now says that he is pleased that he did vote against Mulroney. Said LeBlanc: "I do not trust Brian Mulroney as a person."

Respondents were most polarized when asked to rate Mulroney's ability to foster national harmony. Those expressing dissatisfaction grew to 41 per cent from 33 per cent in the past two years. Those who said that they were satisfied also increased, but by a smaller margin, to 39 per cent from 31 per cent. The percentage of the undecided shrunk to 18 from 33 per cent. Mulroney's poor rating in that category occurred despite the fact that he managed to make a constitutional deal that satisfied Quebec and the other provinces. But many staunch federalists, like poll respondent Guy Rocher, of Montreal, believe and feel for two, said that Mulroney was away too much to the provinces. Said Rocher: "He wanted to get Quebec into the Constitution so badly that he was ready to give his shirt, and I think he did."

The most puzzling results occurred when respondents were asked to rate Mulroney's handling of the economy. Fifty-five per cent expressed dissatisfaction, 17 per cent neutrality and 31 per cent satisfaction. At the same time, 76 per cent of respondents said that they were satisfied with their per-

sonal economic situations. Howard Lessner, head of the political science department at the University of Regina, explained that apparent contradiction this way: "Obviously, people feel they are succeeding in spite of Mulroney, not because of him."

The poll indicated that the Conservative government received a higher rating than did its leader. When asked to grade the government, a total of 59 per cent of respondents awarded it an A, B or C—compared with the 35 per cent who registered general satisfaction with Mulroney's performance. Ironically, respondents of Mulroney's nature Quebec were the largest group, with more than one out of three respondents there giving the government an A, B or C, and one in three expressing general satisfaction with Mulroney's performance. British Columbians were the most hostile, with 66 per cent giving the government the top three grades, but only one in four registering satisfaction with the Prime Minister.

Respondents were also asked to name the party that they "identify with most strongly." Thirty-five per cent said the Liberals, 24 per cent the Conservatives and 22 per cent the NDP. Other opinion polls that asked respondents what party they would support if an election were held immediately have shown the NDP running first or at least a close second to the Liberals. The NDP's high standing is linked to Mulroney's credibility problem in Quebec, a former deputy minister of intergovernmental affairs in Saskatchewan. He added: "I frankly am not an expert on the rise of (NDP Leader) Ed Broadbent so I'm not sure of the fact that he is not perceived to be as qualified as Mulroney." Comments from poll respondents such as John Kirk, a 61-year-old unem-

ployed labourer from Victoria, underlined Lessner's comments. Said Kirk: "Ed like so not Ed Broadbent when Mulroney is today. He seems more honest to me and so does (Liberal Leader) John Turner."

Many political scientists say that the Conservatives could still be re-

express similar options. Conservative MP Patrick Newlin from Nova Scotia acknowledged the party's problems in an image problem: "We have to get our message out—and eventually, it's a good message," Newlin said. And instead of presenting the Conservatives as Mulroney's party, more emphasis should be placed on the Tory theme, he said. But the opposition parties are already planning election tactics to make Mulroney the No. 1 issue. As a result, the Liberals and New Democrats will spend the campaign talking about what many of them call the "Mulroney trade deal" with the United States. The hope is that with nomination of the Prime Minister's name will taint the trade pact. Said Maurice Duvall, former president of the NDP and now an MP for Hamilton Mountain: "People just don't trust Mr. Mulroney."

But like the academics, some opposition MPs say that it may be too soon to dismiss the Tories. "The situation is volatile," said Liberal MP Roland de Corneille from Toronto. "We can't assume the Tories are out of it." Conservative party president William J. Jarvis pointed out that a year ago, most Tories were complaining to him about Mulroney's style, even criticizing the half-gallon that he wears for reading that lately, Jarvis added, people have stopped grumbling and are willing to help promote the government's record. Added Conservative MP John Hinkson, MP for Miramichi, New Brunswick: "We have to persuade people he is more open, more confident and more capable than people think." The poll results indicate that Hinkson and other Conservatives have a major task ahead.



Mulroney: many hearts are hardened

ected. But such academics as Dalhousie's Austin say that "a political miracle" is needed for the Tories to recover. Austin says that the government must stress its record, rather than its leader. Many Conservatives

—PAUL GERRARD with DAVID SEARNSON in OTTAWA

A PIECE OF THEIR MINDS

Their words were harsh and, at times, unparliamentary. Respondents in The Mulroney/Debris Poll were asked, given the opportunity, what piece of advice they would offer Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. The thoughts of 31 per cent of respondents could be reduced to one word: resign. A roughly equal percentage suggested that he create more jobs. The most popular response, however, was addressed Mulroney's credibility and image problems. Fifteen per cent said that the Conservative lead-

er should be more honest, open and understanding. Declared respondent Tracy Madigan, 35, a municipal police servant in Victoria who said that she is not involved in any political party: "I don't think Mulroney is terribly honest or straightforward."

Two other themes: free trade and regional rivalries occurred frequently in the respondents' advice. Nine per cent offered advice on free trade, advocating everything from scrapping the plan to promoting it. Indeed, free trade was mentioned the most often—25 per cent of the time—when respondents were asked to name the most important issue now facing Canada. Eight per cent of Mulroney's would-be advisors suggested that the Prime Minister work

harder in addressing regional concerns. British Columbia, generally Mulroney's hardest critics, also were among the most outspoken in expressing concerns about regional issues. Respondents from Ontario, which is led by a Liberal government, "spoke a lot of free trade," were nervous about about that issue that respondents is other regions.

Perhaps the most constructive advice, based on Mulroney's low rating in the poll, came from respondent Alvin Hansen. The 68-year-old structural technician from Richmond, B.C., said that Mulroney has been too better graduate his government's policies. "Hang in there; put out more proper information," Hansen advised. "If you don't, you're toast."



A FULL-BLOWN BOOM'

It seemed as if the roof had caved in on the party as Oct. 18 when the world's stock markets collapsed with a shudder. But for Canadians the headlines after Black Monday appeared to represent a distant phenomenon that left their own economic situation almost untouched. Most respondents in The Maclean's/Dominion Poll—even those with money in the stock market—said either that the crash would have only a minor effect on their household (43 per cent) or no effect at all (42 per cent). One of those people was poll respondent Shelley Johnson of Burlington, Ont., 56 km west of Toronto, who had invested in a small stock portfolio. Said the 36-year-old environmental and industrial technologist: "The crash has affected us in that the value of our portfolio has dropped. But it hasn't had any major impact on our lives."

Canadian economists Carl Buge and William Macdonald say that they are not surprised by that calm assessment. Said Buge, chief economist with Toronto-based Dominion Securities Inc.: "People just feel too good to be hearing their hair out." Added Macdonald, vice-president and chief economist for the Bank of Nova Scotia of Toronto: "The winnings have been so great in the past few years that most people look at it as losing paper profits rather than a serious hit."

Although individuals are clinging to the belief that their own world will stay intact, they are not as sure about the outlook for everybody else. When asked whether the stock market crash might signal a general economic downturn in Canada, 52 per cent of those polled said it was more likely than it had been before Black Monday in Quebec, where average wage-earners had been encouraged to invest in the stock market through the Quebec Stock Savings Plan—which was abruptly jolted by the October crash—only 45 per cent predicted major economic problems for Canada. But overall, with fewer than three out of 10 respondents across Canada who foresee a major impact on themselves or their households, five out of 10 in Que-

bec expressed that view. Said Philippe Bernard, 55, a dairy and cattle farmer in St-Victor, Que., 75 km south of Quebec City: "The stock market has already affected us, beef dropped 15 cents a pound."

Still, after several years of an improving economy, the vast majority of Canadians are reluctant to let go of their hopes for a steady climb into greater prosperity. Almost five out of six expressed satisfaction with their current economic situation and a greater proportion (55 per cent) said that they are optimistic about their future prospects. Ontario, the most prosperous province, registered the highest degree of happiness, with 54 per cent reporting personal satisfaction. One of them was respondent John Stone, who sells lighting to architects and construction firms in Toronto. Two years ago, as a single mother, Stone, 32, "was not on my feet" to support herself and her five-year-old daughter, Natasha. Now, she is living with Natasha's father, David Reine, a construction contractor, and her economic situation has improved. Said Stone: "Like anyone else, I would love to be rich, but I am happy with my own income."

As for 1989, the outlook is far as far as family is concerned, it is optimistic.

For Eric Pitkin, a self-employed cabinetmaker in the small Ontario town of Prescott (population 1,800), about 12



Pitkin working hard, making money and not complaining

km west of Niagara Falls, the economy was almost too healthy. To keep up with demand, Pitkin, 38, had to work seven-day weeks and 16-hour days doing renovation work in Bayan. Hence-



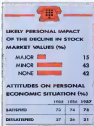
Barry Reid fears that the stock market slump may forestall herd sales for Canada

er, Pitkin, who lives with his wife, Susan—their four kids are a daughter for a trucking company—and their two daughters, Amy, 7, and Kelly, 6, was not complaining. Said poll respondent Pitkin of the boom: "I don't think it will end. I am bolder than a one-armed paperhanger."

Generally, the highest degree of optimism about personal economic prospects was recorded in Alberta. Although the province has been battered by a slump in oil prices and a depressed local economy, almost 51 per cent of those polled in Alberta expressed optimism. Economic forecasters agree. The Conference Board of Canada, for one, says, "Alberta's economy is making a significant recovery." By contrast, the two most pessimistic areas in the country were Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, where one in five of those surveyed were gloomy about the future.

The country's generally buoyant mood is a product of strong economic growth in 1987. The Conference Board, an Ottawa-based economic think-tank, said that real domestic product—the important measurement of economic growth—increased by 3.6 per cent nationally. Ontario's growth rate during the year was 5.6 per cent, and Quebec's domestic production grew by five per cent. The inflation rate was 4.6 per cent in the third quarter, and the unemployment rate continued to drop—

to 8.2 per cent of the workforce in November from almost 12 per cent in 1983. Declared the Bank of Nova Scotia's Macdonald: "The Canadian economy is in a full-blown boom. It is as strong an economic performance as we have seen since Confederation." With that well-being has come the freedom to pay more attention to issues unrelated to hard times. In the previous three years, as Canada moved out of the 1983 recession, the majority of poll respondents named unemployment as the No. 1 issue facing the



country. But in 1987, as negotiations between Canada and the United States resulted in a draft free trade agreement on Oct. 8—agreement on the detailed terms of the proposed accord came on Dec. 7, after The Maclean's/Dominion Poll—respondents began to focus on the issue. The single largest group of respondents—36 per cent—identified free trade as the top issue facing the country. By contrast, in 1985 only two per cent named free trade, and in 1988, five per cent.

Dominion Securities' Reigle, who has been a strong advocate of free trade with the United States for many years, said: "This is important, for anyone who lives in the job area has to be concerned." The poll revealed that respondents in the 18-to-34 age group—where unemployment is highest—were more likely than any other working-age category to name free trade as the top issue (30 per cent, compared with 26 per cent overall). "Obviously the younger you are, the more you will be asked to make certain adjustments down the road," said Reigle.

Still, unemployment continued to generate substantial concern, with 20 per cent naming it the top issue. Unemployment was more likely to rise in Quebec, where 31 per cent mentioned it, and in Atlantic Canada, where 24 per cent cited it as the top issue facing Canada. For poll respondent Rodney Warren, 47, of Gagetown, N.B., the issue is all too real. Warren is an electrician, but he is often unemployed and has learned to cope during long periods without work. "I can handle it," he says. "You budget yourself to live with unemployment." But 1987 has been a hard year in which he had work in the Atlantic region, and Warren has contemplated moving to Ontario. That says he has. Says Warren: "I have lived here all my life, and I don't think it is right that a man should have to leave his own province to get work."

Meanwhile, in Winnipeg, poll respondent Shane Karos, 30, a computer scientist at the University of Manitoba, is a strong believer in the durability of the country's economic boom. Karos, who originally had ambitions of becoming a teacher, says he was stoked (a basketball by his father, who works as a tanker now) says Karos, "I am a capitalist, and money means a lot to me. I am not sure it keeps you happy, but it sure makes it easier." For Karos and most other poll respondents, Black Monday failed to take the shine off their optimism and the promise they see in the future.

—PATRICIA BERRY AND HEATHER ECKEN JA
PHOTOS



Free Trade

A CRITICAL CONCERN



Molson's contention over what free trade may mean personally and concern that the United States will get the best deal

Since the depths of the 1981-1982 recession, unemployment has consistently topped the list of public problems worrying Canadians. But in 1987 something happened. For the first time in six years, the focus shifted. Now, according to respondents in The *Maclean's/Debate Poll*, free trade is their paramount concern. Indeed, the rise in importance of free trade has been startling. In 1985, when Prime Minister Brian Mulroney first explored the idea with U.S. President Ronald Reagan at the Shamrock Summit in Quebec City, only two per cent of respondents to The *Maclean's/Debate Poll* cited free trade as the most important issue facing Canada. The following year, as negotiations for the two-sided deal for business, the rating increased to five per cent. But by 1987, with the achievement of a tentative

deal and the heated national debate that it sparked, 56 per cent of the respondents cited free trade as the most important issue, making it the No. 1 concern in the poll.

But although Mulroney has managed to capture the attention of Canadians on the issue, the poll results indicate that he has not had the same success in gaining their approval. Support is mixed in the west, and deep divisions remain between regions, industries, political parties, age groups and the sexes. With such discord, the *Debate* pollsters note that free trade has the potential to cause a "major setback" in the process of national reconciliation that began following the turmoil of the Trudeau years. And there are other dangers for the Mulroney government as Canadians shrug off their apathy and focus on the possible cultural and economic impacts

of the deal. Concluded the pollsters: "For the government, as a result, the stakes have grown markedly higher."

Mulroney has stated that he is ready to sell an election on free trade. If he does, the poll results suggest that the longer he waits, the less support he will have. Indeed, the proportion of respondents who said that a free trade agreement is a very good idea dropped to nine per cent in 1987 from 15 per cent in 1985, while those who called it a very bad idea rose to 55 per cent in 1987 from six per cent in 1985. In the more moderate range, the number who said that it is a good idea slipped to 40 per cent in 1987 from 51 per cent in 1985, while those who declared it a bad idea increased to 59 per cent from 50 per cent. *Maclean's* publisher Neil Harris, who is vehemently opposed to the deal, predicts that the trend will continue. Declared

Harris: "When they understand what is actually in the agreement, more and more Canadians will strongly oppose it, because it is a very significant setback of our country."

The poll also indicates that, for now, Ontario is the old province out, with 53 per cent of respondents saying that free trade with the United States is a bad step, compared with 48 per cent in Quebec. In every other region, support for the deal was 50 per cent or higher, with the highest support in Quebec. One Quebec respondent, Richard Symett, 22, of Laval, said that Canadian business can compete with Americans by specializing. In engineering, a student who wants to start his own company, Symett said that the deal is an opportunity for entrepreneurs to show off their business acumen. Declared Symett: "We can make our mark as Quebecers."

But where were not so sure. Indeed, when Mulroney's asked Canadians what they thought about free trade, many complained that they lacked the necessary information to form a judgment. William Clements, a 46-year-old dry cleaner from Guelph, Ont., was one. "Maybe it could be a good deal and maybe it won't be," said Clements, proprietor of French Dry Cleaners for the past 18 years. "But no one has really come out and said to me, in my own language so I can understand it, exactly what is happening." Clements says that he and his brother, a free trade advocate who owns a construction business in nearby Meaford, Ont., have "heated arguments" about the proposed deal. But the dealer of two teenage children, who started with nothing and built up his own business, says that he needs more information. "I feel Mulroney is not telling it all," he said. "Before I commit to free trade, I want to know more."

Clearly, the impact of free trade on employment is critical to its acceptance. And the poll indicates that concern about job losses has been steadily growing. Although only 21 per cent of respondents in 1985 said that job losses would result, that number grew to 43 per cent in 1987. During the same period the number who felt more jobs would result slid to 36 per cent from 44 per cent. The poll also indicates that concern about job losses is stronger among those groups that share less support for the deal—women, Ontario residents, older Canadians, New Democratic and Liberal/Liberal-Socialist, a 46-year-old textile worker from Lunenburg, N.S., said that the free trade deal has become a key topic of conversation in his workplace. "People are worried," said Sweeney, who has worked in the textile sector for 28 years. "Too many

Canadians will lose their jobs."

As of early December the government had provided no hard facts on possible job gains or losses resulting from a free trade deal. As part of its annual budget preparation process, the finance department is looking at the broad economic impact. But spokesmen for the Trade Negotiations Office said that they had not commissioned any serious genuine studies and that they did not know if anyone elsewhere in the government was conducting one. Nevertheless, Mulroney and his ministers are adamant that hundreds of thousands more jobs will be created

as soon as they are needed at the table by their American counterparts. Almost three in five said that the Americans happened better. Interestingly, a significant group of those who like the deal still said that the Americans happened better. The pollsters say this suggests that, for many Canadians, what matters is that they benefit, even if it does not matter much if the United States benefits more.

For his part, Allan Hanson, a structural technician from Richmond, B.C., says that Canada has to go far free trade "or stick into the sunset and let Japan and America take over." But the 46-year-old respondent said that there is a lack of information about the deal and that Mulroney has not done a good job in educating the public. Said Hanson: "Americans are known for their horse trading, and it looks like they got the better deal, and they know."

Although Mulroney does not have such individuals as Hanson completely convinced of the merits of his package, the poll indicates that his party is firmly behind him. Of these respondents identifying themselves as Progressives, 79 per cent said free trade is a good step, while 36 per cent said that it was bad. The poll indicates problems ahead for Liberal Leader John Turner, who has denounced the terms. According to the poll, Liberals are evenly split on the issue, with 47 per cent in favor and 48 per cent against. Of those identifying themselves as New Democratic Party supporters, 54 per cent declared it a good step and 52 per cent were opposed. Declared the pollsters: "Prime Minister Mulroney, of the three leaders, will have the least difficulty maintaining party solidarity or enthusiasm for his position."

But Canadians in general are growing increasingly skeptical, and Mulroney will need to use all his persuasive charms to reverse the slide in support. Free trade advocate Donald Macdonald, a former Liberal cabinet minister, said that it is a difficult position to sell to voters. He said that it requires careful and often lengthy explanations. Declared Macdonald: "You can see people in one sentence, but it takes a paragraph to describe how the deal is good for them." Nevertheless, the government will have to stress its own catchy slogans to persuade Canadians of its cause. As the year ended, opinion was split on the free trade deal. The pollsters note that as events unfold and Canadians become more familiar with the details, opinion will shift in one direction or the other. But which way remains unclear.

—MARGARET DOUGLAS in Ottawa

IS FREE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES A GOOD OR A BAD STEP FOR CANADA (%)?			
	1985	1986	1987
GOOD	72	47	44
BAD	22	50	54
N/A	3	3	2

OVERALL, WILL FREE TRADE BRING MORE JOBS TO CANADA, FEWER JOBS OR MAKE NO DIFFERENCE (%)?			
	1985	1986	1987
MORE JOBS	44	24	35
FEWER JOBS	41	51	46
NO CHANGE	23	23	22

WHICH SIDE'S NEGOTIATORS WILL DO/DID BETTER (%)?			
	1985	1986	1987
AMERICAN	37	33	28
CANADIAN	51	48	57
N/A	1	3	14

under the deal than will be lost. On more than one occasion Mulroney has likened the free trade deal to the 1965 *Auto Pact*, saying that the auto agreement brought jobs to Canada and thousands of jobs to Ontario. As Mulroney told a Calgary audience late in the fall, "Various studies indicate that free trade could do the same for the West and other regions of Canada."

Despite the confusion over what the deal means to such Canadian individuals, the majority of respondents to the poll said that the Canadian negoti-



Patriotism

DEFINING IDENTITY

The Canadian is often a baffled man because he feels different from his British and/or American neighbors, thereby refusing to be lumped in with either of them, yet cannot make plain this difference.

—J.R. Priestley

To be Macdonald's/Devin's Poll indicates that the foreignness of Canadians about their national identity have not changed markedly since the British author J.R. Priestley made these observations 20 years ago. The survey left no doubt that Canadians do consider themselves to be distinct from the Americans. In all, 79 per cent of respondents maintained that Canadians are different, with just 21 per cent saying the opposite. But Macdonald's interviewers found much less consensus when they investigated further—trying to find out exactly what the respondents think makes Canadians unique. Concluded Devin vice-president Bruce Anderson: "What we're left with is this vague, ephemeral notion that we're different."

Canada's much-analyzed sense of national identity took on new relevance in 1992 as the debate over free trade became louder—and much more passionate. Opponents of the treaty feel that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's government reached with Washington in October—a month before the poll was conducted—turned the debate into much more than a fight over facts and figures. And many Canadians worried by the conflicting claims of politicians and economists, opponents of the deal touched an emotional chord by warning that Canada risks losing its national soul if it makes too close a tie to the United States.

Indeed, the Macdonald's/Devin survey uncovered public feelings that, if they persist, spell trouble for the government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. The poll shows that there has been a sharp increase in the number of Canadians who fear that free trade would weaken the national character. A year earlier, in Devin's an-

swal survey for Macdonald's, two-thirds of those questioned said that closer trading relations would not erode Canada's identity, the rest—one in three—said that they would. But in the latest poll, about half of the respondents

said that the proposed trade deal would weaken the ability of Canadians "to keep those things which you feel make Canada unique." Only 35 per cent said that it would strengthen Canadian identity, with the rest—one in three—saying that it would make no difference.

At the same time, the survey indicated that the language adopted by leading opponents of free trade in well-known appeals to Canadians' deepest fears. Playwright Rick Salutin has said that Canadian culture is threatened by free-traders speaking a "Remington" language. And labor leader Bob White, president of the Canadian Auto Workers Union, has cautioned that free trade means the country will have to adopt the "dog-eat-dog" style of the United States. The implication that the United States is a violent, overly competitive society reaches what The Macdonald's/Devin Poll shows is a strongly held view among Canadians—and a view reflected in serious concerns about the free trade deal that were expressed by several poll respondents.

Two out of three of those surveyed said that Americans are more violent than Canadians, and fewer than one in 10 ruled Canadians more violent. The image of the United States as a gun-ridden Rambo-like society was a frequent theme during follow-up interviews with poll respondents by Macdonald's reporters. Mary Goldman, a 37-year-old retired social worker from West Side State Bay, N.S., said that she was shocked when she visited her sister in New Jersey and found guns in the house. Said Goldman: "They went out and I walked around to the front door—and banged into a plant. And they've got seven kids." Added Debbie Macintosh, 41, of Port Covington, N.C.: "They have a right to carry a gun, and what if we get that up here with free trade? I don't want to go soaked up in my house, afraid to go out on the streets in case someone decides to head off, just because of the Americans."

According to the poll, Canadians also see Americans as more competi-

tive—by a margin of 53 per cent to 39 per cent. That perception is especially strong in British Columbia, which has been hurt over the past 18 months by decreasing lumber levels on softwood lumber, and cedar shakes and shingles as a result of American trade actions. Devin's analysts said that this view tends to fuel the widespread perception that Canada is out of the trade in line with the United States.

On the other side, the survey shows that Canadians see themselves as more concerned about the environment (by 69 per cent to 31 per cent) than Americans, more concerned about the poor (56 to 38 per cent), more honest and fair (42 to 34 per cent), and more hardworking (35 to 34 per cent). The portrait that emerges from the poll is a general Canadian perception of their country as a gentler, slower, more caring society—but a society that is not as successful or as likely to reach the highest peaks of achievement. Lucille Leslie, a 46-year-old press representative from Rexford, Que., said: "As a people, we are much more mature than the Americans. We are more self-reliant. They have to have two big ears and a warning post. Hopefully, free trade won't make us more like them."

Many of those perceptions confirm the self-image that Canadians have had of themselves ever since the United States was born in revolution and forged in a bitter civil war—while Canada evolved largely peacefully toward full autonomy. That perception persists even though some of those long-held views are sometimes shown to be less true than most Canadians may have assumed or have wished.

For one thing, although Canadians see themselves as more caring—a view based in part on a history of rich public social support programs as much as a recent survey by the Toronto-based Canadian Centre for Philanthropy shows that individually they in fact contribute two-and-a-half times as much to charity as a share of income than do Americans. The perception is that "we're more generous," notes Martin Connell, chairman of a public awareness campaign organized by the centre. "The reality is that we're considerably less generous."

Similarly, Canadians' image of themselves as being less competitive is not shared by many American observers, who note that Canadian companies have become increasingly aggressive in taking over American corporations in the past decade. Stephen Black, director of the Institute for U.S.-Canada Business Relations at

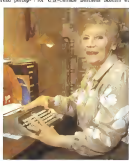
McGill's Rotman School, and see a move at a theatre owned by another Toronto company (Cineplex Odeon Corp.). Declared Black: "I don't think Canadians are necessarily aggressive or successful they are in the United States."

The Macdonald's/Devin Poll also assessed how respondents rated various aspects of Canadian culture against the American counterpart. It found that the strongest verdict concerned television programs. Despite years of government policies that attempted to promote Canadian programming, Canadians clearly favor the likes of Family Ties over such one-manuscripts as Front Page Challenge. Fully 57 per cent said that Canadian TV programs generally are worse than those from the United States, with just 20 per cent supporting the opposite view. Said Debbie Simpson, a 36-year-old bookkeeper from Surrey, B.C.: "Americans are definitely more sophisticated than Canadians. Just look at their TV shows."

Respondents were not much kinder to Canadian movies. Altogether, 46 per cent of respondents said that Canadian films are worse than American films, while 19 per cent said the opposite. But Canadian moviegoers and others forced better, respondents judged them a lot as good as those in the United States. The numbers: 22 per cent said Canadian authors are better, 19 per cent described them as worse. And 20 per cent judged Canadian musicians to be better, compared with 26 per cent who said that they were better. The average score of confidence was for news coverage. Thirty-five per cent said that it is better in Canada, while barely half that number (16 per cent) called it worse.

In economic and technological fields, the survey showed less confidence among Canadians. Most (51 per cent) said that Canada's science and technology is not up to the U.S. level. And 37 per cent judged American business expertise to be superior, compared with only 16 per cent who said that Canada has the edge in business know-how. Overall, concluded Devin chairman Allan Goss: "The feeling is that we are a better people (intellectually—more honest, more concerned—yet somehow, in the final analysis, we always get whopped." It is a sentiment that the Mulroney government must wrestle with as it tries to persuade Canadians that the gains may be worth it. It is a more tightly regulated North American economy—while remaining true to themselves.

—ANDREW FRILLINGS—AND CRYSTAL RABBITTS
in Toronto



Goldman: fears over importing violence and alien values

Free University in New York City, noted that a New York magazine by Thomas J. Bracken Brothers (owned by Thomas J. Bracken Corp.), work in an office tower owned by Olympus & Co. Development Ltd. (controlled by Can-





Lifestyles

STRONG FAMILY TIES

For Adrian Graham, 33, the decision to walk away from a \$2-million career as a Toronto restaurant manager came surprisingly early. So did the decision to leave the city's waterfront Beaches area and move with his wife, Lindsay Street, 27, and two daughters, Sarah, 5, and Shannon, 1, to a quiet new suburb of Guelph, 200 km west of Toronto [a Toronto, Graham said, "I worried about my kids just going into the front door." And although a lively nanny freed the couple to pursue two careers, Graham added, "I didn't want to be one of those fathers who never gets to see his kids grow up." Since the family's July move Adrian has devoted all his full time to raising the girls. Lindsay continues to her job in Toronto as a sales associate for Bell Canada.

The Ontario couple's desire stay away from the fast lane toward a new lease on family life reflects a strong current of Canadian opinion. Three out of four of the Canadians surveyed for The Maclean's/Dominion

But the trend toward stay-at-home entertainment has also been fueled by the growth in video home movies. And although 46 per cent of Canadians say that their values have shifted to include a greater commitment to volun-

tary offer a welcome emotional shelter in a turbulent world in widely shared across the country. And close to two-thirds of people without children report that family is gaining importance for them. Noted Saskatchewan's Elizabeth,



Adrian Graham with his wife, Lindsay Street, and their daughters: moving away from the fast lane

teer involvement in community affairs and charity, professional fund raisers report that the spirit of generosity is not matched by actual donations. Meanwhile, for every Canadian who reports that religion has become more important to him or her (approximately one person in five), another says it has become less important.

Still, 30-year-old Kenneth MacCormack, a quality control supervisor in a Prince Edward Island soft-drink plant, clearly spoke for many Canadians when he told Maclean's, "I think families have realized the strength that they have." The perception that fam-

ilies whose own children are only in the planning stage. "There has been a turnaround from the Me Generation. People realize it will be a pretty lonely path [without children]."

But there are also young boomers. Many older people say that the focus on family among young adults extends only to their children—and that it often excludes elderly relatives. Said Jean Scales, 46, a retired nurse in Annapolis, 35 km west of Ottawa: "The younger generation finds it so easy to put older people into institutions because they haven't got time to take care of them." Sadler, who once worked in a

nursing home, added, "The place for older people is with their families."

At the same time, although about half of the Quebec respondents said that family had become "much more important" in their lives, birth rates in that province are the lowest in the country. Quebec women bear an average of only 1.4 children each, compared with a national average of 1.7 children per woman. And Marie Doyon, 40, a mother of four who works as a salesclerk in Dorval, 50 km west of Montreal's "Everything's new. People don't have time for young people. Kids say, 'I'd really like to talk to my father, but he doesn't have time.'" Indeed, sociologist Robert Glassop of the Ottawa-based Vancouver Institute of the Family changed that for many Canadians, the demands of earning a living take precedence over family. Declared Glassop, "I don't think we devote our energy as much to our children as we like to think we do."

Many Canadians, however, reported that parenthood and family have led to a greater involvement with the community at large. "I got into soccer be-

cause the kids are into sports," noted Louis McSheffrey, a 40-year-old lumber mill supervisor in Inverness, N.S., who also serves on a local hospital board and as an elected school trustee. New Brunswick's James King, speaking from the region where people were most likely to report an increased willingness to give time or money to re-



mostly affairs (58 per cent) compared with a national average of 46 per cent), voiced similar motives for his involvement on a local recreation committee. Said King, a telephone lineman in St. Andrews and the father of two daughters, said "It's the kids, I got involved with

the recreation stuff because there wasn't much for them to do in town."

The rise in giving by Canadians that they are more willing to contribute to community causes runs counter to the hard evidence of actual money donations. According to the Toronto-based Canadian Centre for Philanthropy, Canadians give about three-quarters of one per cent of their incomes in charity, down from more than one per cent during the late 1980s. Observed Linda Mollenhauer, manager of a campaign to encourage philanthropy: "Canadians don't give what they give a generous way."

Meanwhile, a poll question about religious commitments showed that as many people were dropping away from religion (about one in five) as reported that religion was becoming more important in their lives. That trend was most marked in Quebec, where many Roman Catholic congregations have dissolved in the space of a generation. As a child, said Pierre Vermette, a lumber mill manager at St. Canille, 80 km east of Quebec City, "I used to go to church every Sunday. It was very strict. Now I only go once a year, at Christmas."

The majority of Canadians (58 per cent) said that their attitudes toward religion have not changed significantly. That sociologist Ronald Bibbey of Alberta's University of Lethbridge said that that response marked real changes in how many people view their faith. Said Bibbey, "There is no sign that Canadians are abandoning their identification with religion. But they show the view that religion teaches all of your life in favour of religion. It is a religion when you want the kids done, or for weddings as whatever."

Housechurch—be generous the terms "evangelism" and "fundraising" ever, reported an increase of less after abandoning his childhood Catholicism than he felt after leaving his sister to tend his children, said Graham. "It's just a joy to have some influence on three little people and try to instill in them some of the goodness that Lindsay and I have." For many Canadians, said Graham, the move was a declaration that went straight to the heart.

PRIVATE LIVES AND OPEN POLITICS

When a Miami newspaper published details of American presidential candidate Gary Hart's dalliance with Donna Rice aboard a yacht named Monkey Business, the disclosure prompted the front-running Democrat to quit the campaign last May. He repeated the con-

fession was lowest among Quebecers: only 22 per cent said that they might vote against a sexually active political candidate. Atlantic Canada was most likely to express reluctance to vote for someone with a disclosed personal record. St. Andrews, N.B., telephone lineman James King, 34, said that he was dismayed when he learned that U.S. president John Kennedy, for one, had extramarital liaisons. Said King, "He made a judgment call when he slept with those women, and it was wrong. I said how many other calls did he make that were wrong?"

Respondents 35 and older were most likely to say that a politician's sex life would affect their voting decisions negatively. Remarkable Albertina Phillips, a widow living in Westmount, N.S., near Sydney: "The affair shouldn't affect his political performance, but I wouldn't think highly of a man who runs around on his wife." The 50-year-old retired nurse is 40 to 44—a group who also reported a significantly higher number of sexual affairs of their own.



Not losing the lead



AIDS

DEADLY ANXIETIES

Sandra Goulding has been separated from her husband for 16 months. Since the breakup the 26-year-old dog groomer from Grand Falls, Nfld., has been frequenting singles bars to meet men—but lately she has become much more cautious about who she goes home with. The reason: AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). Goulding, like many other respondents to The Macleod/Dunlop Poll, says that she has changed her sexual habits because of her fear of contracting the deadly virus. "My sex life is almost down to nothing," said Goulding. "AIDS has almost scared me off completely. If I had time to look back, I would have stayed married."

Goulding is among the one in four Canadians polled who said that they are "very concerned" about contracting AIDS. Another 26 per cent said that they are "somewhat concerned." These findings—a total of 53 per cent expressing concern—indicate a significant increase from the 46 per cent who expressed concern about the disease in the 1985 poll. There has been a similar increase in the number of people who said that they are changing their sexual habits—either by practising safer sex, by becoming less sexually active or by opting for a monogamous relationship. Fear about AIDS is also reflected in the fact that 36 per cent of the Canadians polled said that teachers infected with the virus should be barred from the classroom.

The poll results clearly show that AIDS is having a growing impact on the attitudes and behavior of Canadians. In Canada alone, 1,485 people have contracted AIDS—almost four times as many as in 1980—and 793 of these have died. Officials at the Geneva, Switzerland-based World Health Organization estimate that more than

100,000 people worldwide have AIDS and another 10 million could be carriers of the virus. The numbers themselves are daunting, but what seems to create the greatest fear is that a vaccine for the virus, which cripples

ways translates into a change in sexual habits. While 95 per cent of homosexuals said that the fear of AIDS has affected their sexual behavior "somewhat" or "a great deal," only 39 per cent of heterosexuals and 33 per cent of bisexuals reported similar change.

That disparity may be a result of the fact that 79 per cent of the poll respondents are or have been married. Of those, 86 per cent said that they have never had an extramarital affair. Social sociologist Merrilyn Walker, a professor in the department of behavioral science at the University of Toronto who has been studying the impact of AIDS on society, "Sex habits are changing, but it is happening mainly in subculture communities, like the gay community, where peer pressure can be put on people. The fear factor seems to be spreading, but it takes a great deal to modify behavior." Toronto's Susan Johnson, who answers questions about sex on both a radio and cable TV show, says that AIDS is a big issue among her callers. But, she adds, concern about it has not filtered down to the younger callers. Delooped Johnson: "Teenage females haven't begun to AIDS at all. They're not taking precautions. They don't have enough status to say to their partners, 'I want you to wear a condom.'"

Marital status seems to be another major factor in how Canadians feel. Of those respondents who have never been married, 68 per cent said that they were "somewhat" or "very concerned" about contracting AIDS, compared to 49 per cent of married people. And 40 per cent of single respondents said that their sexual habits have been affected by AIDS, compared to 30 per cent of married respondents.

One man who has been personally affected by the threat of AIDS is poll

respondent Charles Marzel. The 35-year-old owner of an architectural firm in Cincinnati, Ohio, is single and has known three people who died after contracting the virus. "Now I sleep with fewer women and use a condom, although I still have more than one partner," said Marzel in a follow-up interview to the poll. "Before, you met someone and you would sleep with them that night. Now, nothing is safe."

Another single poll respondent, Alan

dents of British Columbia—the province with the third-highest rate of AIDS in Canada, after Ontario and Quebec—showed the least concern (48 per cent), while respondents from Atlantic Canada—where the incidence of AIDS is minimal—expressed the most (60 per cent). At the same time, 26 per cent of British Columbians pulled out that diseases like AIDS have affected their sexual habits "somewhat" or "a great deal," while only 15 per cent of easterners claimed to have changed their behavior.



Wheeler with a daughter and a granddaughter (right): teaching children a fact of life

Harvey, a 36-year-old Calgary construction worker, said in an interview that he was so afraid of getting AIDS he broke up with his girlfriend because she was an intravenous drug user. "I used to have sex with my girlfriend every night, but that was a year ago," said Harvey. "I told her to stop the drugs. She said, 'If I get AIDS, I get AIDS.' So I told her I can't see her now. I live alone."

At the same time, those respondents who potentially face a greater risk from AIDS in the future expressed a stronger sense of concern. They include people between the ages of 18 and 30 (roughly one in three). One notable difference from the responses in the 1985 poll is that while women and men are equally concerned about AIDS—53 per cent each, compared with 46 per cent and 42 per cent in 1985—more men are saying that their sexual habits have been somewhat or greatly affected (31 per cent compared to 15 per cent in 1985).

But behavior patterns and attitudes about AIDS vary among professions. Res-

pondents of British Columbia—the province with the third-highest rate of AIDS in Canada, after Ontario and Quebec—showed the least concern (48 per cent), while respondents from Atlantic Canada—where the incidence of AIDS is minimal—expressed the most (60 per cent). At the same time, 26 per cent of British Columbians pulled out that diseases like AIDS have affected their sexual habits "somewhat" or "a great deal," while only 15 per cent of easterners claimed to have changed their behavior.

One respondent from Calgary, Iris Wheeler, 63, who says that she reads everything she can about AIDS, is opposed to taking any action against teachers who are carriers of the disease. "Every time I see children not allowed in schools because of AIDS, my hair stands up on the top of my head," said the grandmother of seven. "My children are teaching their kids that AIDS is a fact of life."

Like Wheeler, some respondents say that in the absence of a vaccine or cure for AIDS, education should be a priority. Susan Wheeler, 41, who is wondering about their children being educated. The only way people will feel comfortable and safe is if they understand about AIDS." Respondent Douglas Grant, 41, a mathematics professor at the University College of Cape Breton in Nova Scotia, says that he is not impressed with Ottawa's handling of the epidemic, adding, "The Conservatives have been far less interested about using plain English and being honest about the disease."

Still, for many people, panic has given way to an acceptance of the fact that even if a vaccine were developed in the near future, AIDS will continue to exist. And for many Canadians' concern has grown significantly, and many of them are still fearful—sometimes irrationally—about contracting the disease. But more important is the increasing number of poll respondents who said that they are taking steps to help keep themselves safe—and the toll from the fatal virus down.

—NORA UNDERWOOD in Toronto

The high level of concern expressed in Atlantic Canada may partly be the result of one community's fight over the placement of an elementary teacher who had tested positive for the AIDS virus. Last winter Kim Smith, 26, a



HAS FEAR OF AIDS CHANGED YOUR SEX HABITS (%)?

	1985	1989
SOMewhat/GReat Deal	11	39
NOT TOO MUCH/NOT AT ALL	89	61

PERSONAL CONCERN ABOUT CONTRACTING AIDS (%)

	1985	1989
CONCERNED	46	53
NOT CONCERNED	54	47

Goulding: "AIDS has almost scared me off completely"

the body's immune system, may not be available for at least five years.

Among the respondents, homosexuals expressed the greatest concern about the virus. Of that group, 96 per cent claimed to be "somewhat" or "very concerned" about contracting AIDS, compared with 54 per cent of heterosexuals and 44 per cent of bisexuals. But that concern did not al-



Sexuality

RUNNING THE RISKS IN CASUAL AFFAIRS

I love the idea of there being two sexes, don't you?

James Thurber (1894-1961), from a 1939 cartoon caption in *The New Yorker*.

Fatal Attraction is a movie about a married New York lawyer and his weekend affair with a week-end editor who refuses to drop the extrajudicial suit he's walled off with puts her real permanently out of print. It is a movie that makes an extrajudicial affair so enticing as a plot on an airport runway, and hundreds of thousands of Canadians have seen it since it opened across the country on Sept. 18. It is a morality play with an overstated but straightforward message for wives and husbands do not mess around. But for thousands of Canadians, the warning comes too late.

The sexual behavior segment of the 1987 *Maclean's/Decca* Poll showed that 12 per cent of married, separated, divorced or widowed respondents—or those living common-law—claim to have had extramarital affairs. Nine per cent of the still-married respondents said that they had had affairs, compared with 22 per cent of those previously married and 24 per cent of those in common-law relationships. Sixty-five per cent of the unmarried said that they—unlike the trio in *Fatal Attraction*—suffered no emotional or physical effects as a consequence, and 21 per cent claimed that the experience had not deterred them from doing it again. But more men (34 per cent) were understood than women (28 per cent). And the poll found one individual who claimed to have committed "90 adultress acts."

Of those who admitted to affairs, 26 per cent said that they had had more than one affair. In the total group, extramarital adventures, most outnumbered women almost 2 to 1, but women were twice as likely to have suffered



Men's infidelity in the past and lamplored now and again

emotionally or physically. Of those who reported 15 effects, the most common for both sexes was emotional stress—22 per cent of the men and 18 per cent of the women felt it. The second most common result for both men and women was guilt.

As the same time, the poll findings clearly confirmed some Canadian folklore. For one, a 38-year-old Saskatoon mother of 12 children and

grandmother of 26, has been married to the same man for 47 years. *Snail Harvey*. "People today are too free-wheeling in sex. Why do people need to look for other sources of sex? I had my first sex with my husband and my 12 children. I didn't have time to get into mischief."

But a lot of Canadians apparently do have the time. Nine per cent of the women in the survey group and seven per cent of the men said that they believed their spouses had had an affair. That belief was most prevalent among poll participants between 35 and 49, among the religiously unaffiliated, among those and among workers at low-level service occupations, who were the least likely among people who have jobs to admit having had affairs themselves. And here they responded to indirectly, 26 per cent said they either believe of the relationship or got a divorce. But 21 per cent said they just got angry and six per cent forgave the offender.

Apparently, many affairs are never discovered. A 64-year-old Montreal woman, who requested anonymity, said that she had an affair "many years ago" that neither affected her marriage nor made her feel guilty. "I don't think an affair should be the only reason for a marriage breakdown," she said. "I mean, who even

who anyway?" Then she added, "It was not as much fun as it could have been."

The results also showed that 31 per cent of those who had had an affair themselves said that they thought their spouses had had one as well. But 46 per cent of the people who suspected their spouses of having had extramarital sex had done so themselves. The poll indicated that French-Canadian are more likely than English-Canadians to have affairs—by a margin of 3 to 1—but are less likely to suffer as a result. Among Canadians generally, the emotional pain was worse for those under 30 than for any other age group. Poll participants between the ages of 45 and 49 were the most likely to admit having had an affair themselves.

One-third of all affairs involved people whose household incomes were at least \$45,000 a year. Housewives and low-level service workers were the least likely to have affairs, and those who did were the largest proportion of respondents reporting a bad reaction. Extramarital activity was most common among Canadians who had no religious preference and was least common among those with an political preference. But that distinction disappeared when it came to the effects of an affair. Thirty-five per cent of those with no religious preference and who had had affairs said that they suffered emotional or physical suffering—no setback rate higher than Roman Catholics (33 per cent) and Anglicans (32 per cent), but less than United Church adherents (37 per cent).

The politically unconcerned were the least likely to have an extramarital sexual habit, and they were a fairly high number—35 per cent—of respondents reporting suffering ill effects afterward. That compared with 22 per cent of Progressive Conservatives, 24 per cent of Liberals and 41 per cent of New Democrats—who, among the most popular parties, were most likely to report having had an affair in the first place.

As for the effects of a respondent's affair on his or her family, mental an-

guish needed the hit, followed by depression, divorce, health problems and violence.

The statistics indicate that the individual most likely to have had an affair is a separated, divorced or widowed Montreal male, Irish-born and living common-law, who earned at least \$45,000 a year from a professional occupation.

Elsewhere, this year's *Maclean's/Decca* Poll found that while people who described themselves as sexually "very active" have remained a fairly



Larsen in Regina Barpools show a growing sexual conservatism in youth

constant minority since 1983, the number of those who are "somewhat active"—the largest category—has declined to 44 per cent in the current

HAVE YOU EVER HAD SEX WITH A STRANGER (%)?		
	1986	1987
YES	16	17
NO, NA	84	83

survey from 60 per cent of the total respondents three years ago. Those who say that they are "not very active" have increased to 39 per cent of the total from 11 in the same period, and the ranks of the "not active at all" have risen slightly to 12 per cent from 18. At the same time, the proportion of respondents has risen marginally in the current poll to 71 per cent from 75 per cent in 1986 and 69 per cent in 1983. The individual most likely to have had multiple sex partners in the past year, according to the poll, was an under-30, single, male British Columbian in a professional occupation. According to Allan Gregg, the chairman of Decca Research Ltd., the spread of AIDS "is having an inhibiting effect on sexual behavior patterns."

Jacqueline Harris, 33, who works in the services department of a Calgary car dealership, said she had had her last affair nine years ago, but during one period, while working part time in a bar, she slept with about 20 men, solely for physical gratification. Married for 33 years and the mother of one child, Harris said that her husband knew about her affairs and that he had two of his own, which were "less disturbing to me than mine were to him." Added Harris "I can't say that I would never do it again, an temptation of mine is gone."

Among the survey's 15 age groups, from 18 to 65-and-over, the most sexually active were the 30- to 34-year-olds, 69 per cent of whom described themselves as either "somewhat" or "very" active. Next, at 66 per cent, were those 25 to 29, and third, at 65 per cent—reassuring perhaps for people like the equivocal middle age with sexual shrewdness—were respondents aged 50 to 54. In fourth place were participants between 35 and 39, and the 18-to-24-year-olds trailed in fifth.

Gregg said that the low incidence of sex among members of the young group reflects a growing sexual conservatism, particularly among the young. And Timothy Larsen, a 36-year-old Regina construction worker,

The year's best and brightest

A subjective selection of the best movies, books and record music of 1987 as chosen by *Metron's* critics and entertainment editors.

BEST MOVIES

1. **The Untouchables** John Huston—who died shortly after completing this adaptation of a James Joyce short story—makes a glorious cinematic exit.
2. **Hamburger Hill** The best of the recent Vietnam War movies, told from the direct viewpoint of ordinary soldiers.
3. **The Last Emperor** Bernardo Bertolucci's spectacle is both a metaphor for the 20th century and a superb lesson in China.
4. **My Life As a Dog** The joy and pain of boyhood, as depicted by Swedish director Lasse Hallström and wistful child actor Anton Glimmerus.
5. **Melrose Place** John Stykes re-creates the struggle of a 1980s West Virginia coal miner's union with grace and feeling.
6. **Passion Infinite** Musical director Yusef Salaam turns a rapist's soliloquy into a dark but profoundly moving look at a father's love for his son.
7. **River's Edge** A chilling account of aimless teenagers whose everything have been named beyond caring.
8. **Reasonable** Steve Martin is brilliant as a modern-day Cyrano de Bergerac—with a spirit even bigger than his famous rose.
9. **The Untouchables** The stylish externalized pipe-pipegrin federal agent Eliot Ness against demonic Al Capone.
10. **The Warsaw Conference** The 85-minute-long Third Reich meeting that planned the destruction of 11 million Jews is harrowing re-created.

BEST BOOKS

1. **The Day of Creation** G. J. Ballard's futuristic tale about exploring an African rain forest and the dark heart of man.
2. **Tales from Purgatory** Bruce Tuckman writer Richard Matheson's pungent study of life in a Ramsey apartment building.
3. **Chatterbox** Peter Ackroyd weaves insights about art and history into a brilliant detective story.

4. **The Patsy Show** Robert Hughes's history of Australia echoes the best of the underdog.
5. **No Kidding Inside the World of Teenage Girls** Myra Kestel's vivid evocation of adolescent growing pains.
6. **Oscar Wilde** Richard Ellmann's posthumously published literary biography of the man whose career illustrated the importance of art being oneself.
7. **The Redcoat Way** Margaret Drabble's ambitious novel about identity and social turbulence in London.



Darryl Hannah, Morris as Roseanne, with a spirit bigger than his nose

8. **Memory of Fire Vol. 6: Faces and Masks** Uruguayan poet-historian Eduardo Galeano's angry chronicle of Latin America's struggle for justice.
9. **Agony Stories** Whittaker Chambers' masterpiece of understated drama set in a mythical Manhattan town.
10. **Staring At the Sun** John Barrow's fourth novel unveils the minuscule core of an ordinary woman's existence.

BEST RECORDS

POPULAR

1. **Robbie Robertson** (Geffen/WEA) Like his work with The Band, Robertson's solo debut resonates with rich musical traditions and personal quests.
2. **Sony, Self** Keith (Sire/Warner) Haunting, majestic songs from a Nash singer blending traditional African rhythms with high-tech effects.
3. **Tunisi of Love** Bruce Springsteen (CBS) Baring his soul with cough accom-

pie rock, The Boss proves to be more human than hero.
- 4. **Frank's Wild Years** Tom Waits (Reprise/MCA) Inspired, like a Salazar Army band gone berserk with jazz, rhumba and cabaret music.
- 5. **Angel With a Lustre** A. D. Long (Sire/WEA) The Alberta-born country singer offers full-throated gymnastics on moan and jodeling the sea.

JAZZ

1. **Phonics Navigator** Wayne Shorter (CBS) The saxophonist soars through music that could be called post-fusion—but is uniquely his own.
2. **G-Man** Sonny Rollins (Prestige) After a string of flawed studio recordings, saxophonist Rollins offers music for celebration—a good live album.
3. **Magis Youth** Stanley Jordan (Blue Note/Capitol) A supreme technician provides passionate, intricate melodies.
4. **Belle Musique** Denny Zeitounian (Big Band) Justin Time? A Montreal band pays tribute to a jazz giant.
5. **Foreign Intrigue** Tony Martin (Blue Note/Capitol) The muscular drummer returns from post-rock fusion to make powerful acoustic jazz.

CLASSICAL

1. **Mahler's Symphony No. 8** Klaus Tennstedt, conductor (Angel/Capitol) Mystical insights into a vast symphony's lyrical voice.
2. **Beethoven's Symphonies Nos. 2 and 8** Roger Norrington, conductor (Angel/Capitol) A revolutionary re-creation of two symphonies as period instruments.
3. **Tippett's The Mask of Time** Andrew Davis, conductor (Angel/Capitol) A riveting performance of a piquant and challenging contemporary work.
4. **Beethoven's String Quartets** György Szegedy-Gorsz (Globe) Rich, dynamic and acutely intelligent performances enhanced by superb sound.
5. **Jacquin's Missa Paque Lingue** Missa La Sol Fe Fe Mi, The Tallis Scholars (Globe/Vinyl) Glorious vocal purity illuminating two religious gems.

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A new literary dynamo

TRANSFIGURATIONS

By Jennifer Kiefer
(Harvard Press, 181 pages, \$12.95, paper)

UNDER EASTERN EYES A CRITICAL
READING OF MARITIME FICTION
By Jennifer Kiefer
(University of Toronto Press,
281 pages, \$74.95, paper)

With an output that spans almost the entire literary field, Nova Scotia's Jennifer Kiefer sometimes seems like a one-woman publishing industry. In the past two years the 38-year-old writer—twice winner of the CBC Radio Literary Competition—has published a collection of short stories, a book of

poetry, a collection of essays and a recently reviewed column in *Books in Canada*. Among her future plans: a study of Maria Garland's work, another book of short stories, as well as her own first novel. Now, with the publication of *Under Eastern Eyes*, a collection of essays on eastern Canadian fiction, and *Transfigurations*, her second volume of short stories, Kiefer provides more evidence of her prolific scope.

In *Under Eastern Eyes*, the author's stated goals are lofty. Besides offering an understanding of Maritime literature, the book, she writes, can help "acquire the knowledge . . . to compare and select, preserve or transform ourselves and our world." The writing she presents covers a wide spectrum of Maritime fiction—from Hugh MacLennan to the lesser-known signatures of Nancy Bass— and reveals the richness of the region's literary geography.

At times brilliant, the collection is also sometimes stiff. Commenting on James De Milie's neglected Canadian classic, *A Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder*, Kiefer remarks that "in a perverse way, *Strange Manuscript* reads like an anticipatory parody of [Joseph Conrad's] *Heart of Darkness*." It is an observation at once original and insightful, since it helps to understand De Milie's adventure story as an allegorical journey of the soul. But Kiefer Kiefer falls headlong into the alga of critical jargon, unhelpfully declaring that the novel "is deconstructed as it tells itself to read (or not read) to us—we read the character's reading of it." Her explanation itself needs explaining.

Transfigurations also shows Kiefer at two extremes. "The Wind," which won the 1996 CBC prize for the best short story, is a powerful account of an Acadian priest who writes a dying man in a village. The text, unforgettable relationship between the two men is deeply compassionate, but ultimately, the story suffers from banalistic imagery, including the opening lines: "The wind . . . invading his ears like some hysterical woman searching out with dagger fingernails those bowels of compassion."

Despite that unevenness, Kiefer offers a strong literary vision both as a critic and a writer. Already she ranks among the most promising of new Canadian authors. And when her writing grows more consistent—and its quality matches the volume of her work—Kiefer Kiefer will stand out as one of the country's clearest and most intelligent voices.

—ALBERT MANGUEL



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MEDIA

Calling all sports fans

Home to such diverse enterprises as the Mets (a championship baseball team) and the Met (the world-renowned Metropolitan Opera House), New York City abounds with ease to the varied interests of its citizenry. One day last July, when a radio station devoted to country and western music, WYNY, went off the air, it re-emerged minutes later as a new broadcaster, WYNY, billed as the world's first 24-hour all-sports radio station. Broadcasting live game coverage, interviews, fan phone-ins and expert commentary, guaranteed every 15 minutes by brief sports news updates, WYNY has already attracted tens of thousands of listeners from a key consumer group, 18- to 54-year-old men, than its predecessor. Bill Rafferty, a 29 sports commentator who contributes occasional basketball reports to the station, in an oral interview declared WYNY "My wife is ready to kill me."

The new station is an offshoot of a trend in all radio—which began in the 1960s with all-news formats—toward so-called "narrowcasting," or targeting programming to specific audiences. Many communications experts say that the future of all radio lies in that kind of specialized broadcasting and that WYNY could set a precedent in the field. Said New York-based radio consultant Richard Sklar: "You can bet that if it works, you will see 50 of them around the country." Sklar, Sklar mentioned that the success of all-sports stations may largely depend on having a winning home team—no factor that he says could make a difference of tens of thousands of listeners. Declared Sklar: "The World Series next year may well turn out to be make-it or break-it time for all-sports radio."

To that end, WYNY has an advantage: the station holds the rights to broadcast all games played by the Mets—a team that won the World Series in 1955 and last year was a close contender in the National League East pennant race. Indeed, some critics have charged that WYNY serves primarily as a place for station. But the station makes no apologies for being a home-team supporter—and with good reason. Its fortunes may ultimately depend on whether the Mets can continue to be winners.

—LARRY BLACK in New York



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Off the court, I'm still a winner in fur.

Sharon Klee

1997 CANADIAN
WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPION



FURS: A CANADIAN HERITAGE



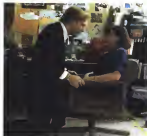
FILMS

Romancing the airwaves

BROADCAST NEWS

Directed by James L. Brooks

For a satire on the way the small screen handles major events, *Broadcast News* is vergerously bloodless. The assemblage of its charming, handsome Washington anchor-men, Tom Grunick (William Harts), who plays dumb but is really as clever as a fox, comes as no surprise to the viewer television news thrives on both handsome and personal generalization. That is why Aaron Altman (Albert Brooks), an acerbic, seasoned reporter, will never go as far as Grunick. Both men seek the affection of their onetime producer, the workaholic Jane Craig (Holly Hunter), who has difficulty choosing between them. Director-scriptwriter James L. Brooks (*Terms of Endearment*) has opted for romantic comedy instead of a scathing look at the world of television, but he displays a firm grasp of character and great skill with actors. Without its three high-powered leads—and the director's snappy dialogue—the show-ups of the TV news-



Wart, Russian comedy remained in the sleaze of TV

room and its workings provided by *Broadcast News* would hardly be worth watching.

The revelation of the movie is Hunter as the careerist Jane, whose daily crying jag is as predictable as others' morning coffee breaks. Just tries to orchestrate

her life in the same way that she coordinates a news special, but she is funny right down to her break, purposeful walk. Meanwhile, the entirely likable Albert Brooks, whose comic timing has been-watched precision, skilfully portrays the wisecracking news guy who looks as awkward while the better-looking Grunick gets the girl. In fact, *Broadcast News* is an update of the sophisticated 1950s romantic comedy style, transmuted in the sleaze of television.

The performances—including an uncredited supporting role by Jack Nicholson as the network's main arch-enemy—keep the movie purring along in the absence of any real story. Eventually, 37 people in the station lose their jobs to cutbacks, and tensions intensify between Jane and her two men. But that often just fails to sustain the movie through its 2½-hour duration. At the end of *Broadcast News* the audience feels as emotional catharsis instead, the closing scenes risk of overkill. Like most reporting for the small screen, *Broadcast News* has a busy and attractive surface—but it is ultimately shallow.

—LAWRENCE OTTOLE

The rock'n'roll war

GOOD MORNING, VIETNAM

Directed by Barry Levinson

There is a ghostly moment in *Good Morning, Vietnam* when the July 1965, Cronauer (Robin Williams) interjects a parody of American troops stuck in Saigon traffic. The time is 1965, and the war is escalating rapidly. With elegant affection, the camera sees the faces of the young soldiers, creating a sense of impending death. At that point in the movie—a brilliant mix of the serious and hilarious—Cronauer is so frustrated by censorship at the armed forces radio station where he works that he refuses to go back. The army withholds most of the real news, preferring to keep the soldiers in the dark about the worsening war. Before Cronauer's arrival the station played such middle-of-the-road musical pop as the Ray Conniff Singers and Mamas and Papas. Cronauer was the soldiers' hero by his challenge and irreverence—not to mention his rack of wit words. At the traffic jam on the Saigon street, he realizes how much he misses to the soldiers and that he must place these well-being before his own.

As the well-sprouted Cronauer, Williams finds a role around which he can wrap his production comic talents

When his assistant, Garlick (Forest Whitaker), first comments on the heat in Saigon, the newly arrived Cronauer corrects him: "This is the setting for London brass!" He is a human wisecracking machine, and he pays no attention to stiff, censorious Lt. Col. Hook (Frank A. Kelly), who calls rock music "belligerence." Williams's comic monologues, which often rely on his outstanding gift for wit, are stunningly witty improvisations delivered at breakneck speed. As funny as four Marx Brothers rolled into one, he can irritate almost anyone, from Richard Nixon to Fidel Castro. In one dazzling sequence, he disorients the Vietnam conflict using the characters—and their names—from *The Wizard of Oz*.

Much Cronauer's song, for *Good Morning, Vietnam* is a haremization of innocent wit and deadly serious action. And director Barry Levinson (*Director, P.A. Men*) deftly matches the comic and dramatic tones as Cronauer becomes involved with a young Vietnamese man, Tan (Tung Thanh Tran), after falling in love with Tan's sister, Trish (Kieu Chinh). Most memorable of all is a montage of military violence and civilian life in Vietnam set to Louis Armstrong singing *What a Wonderful World*. Levinson never pushes the irony too far or separates them too much. When all is said and done in *Good Morning, Vietnam*, the audience is left with an overwhelming sense of regret for a nightmare that is still reverberating for the millions touched by the war.

—LOTT

'We are a chatty group up here'

By Stewart MacLeod

In our heavy, humorous search for the elusive Canadian identity—and we have just exploited what marvels will flow from its discovery—we seem to have overlooked our obsession with talking. And that's decidedly odd, because there is mounting evidence that talking more than anything else separates Canadians from the rest of mankind.

Every year, without fail, there is that small story on the front page of every newspaper in the country announcing that Canadians use the telephone more than anyone else on earth. It's an automatic annual Canadian cheapening, just like hockey used to be before the Soviets learned how to skate. We're a nation of talkers. When there is nothing else to talk about, we can talk about how the Americans talk too much or how the Brits talk too little. It has been years since we stopped saying a simple "yes" or "no." Just give us an hour and we'll explain why we have to say "yes" or "no." Or as they say in television land, "We'll be back in a moment with our panel of experts"—usually three people who all talk at once—to talk about why Buckingham Palace won't talk about another family rift that everyone else is talking about.

Name one problem encountered by the Mulroney government that isn't, somehow, related to talking too much. Imagine, if you will, how much easier the past three years might have been for Brian Mulroney if he hadn't talked so much during the 1984 election campaign about how he would eliminate patronage. Had he not committed himself to a "better way," his own patronage lines would scarcely be widened. Imagine how his Minister line would be so much more laconic if he didn't have to think about his commitments as free trade during his 1983 leadership campaign—when he said he would "have an act of n." And free trade wasn't even an issue for pro-trade sales.

How about all those campaign promises that gave Mulroney too much trouble during his first couple of years in office? They weren't even needed. He simply talked too much, promising glory days to westerners, easterners, Quebecers and others.

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"Canadian farmers knew that as long as Brian Mulroney is here . . ." You know how it goes.

That's another thing. This peculiar urge to continually identify oneself seems to be a largely Canadian phenomenon. And no politician or anyone else for that matter has ever been known to benefit from stifling his own name—except in a flashlight-equipped police officer. Not even Ronald Reagan, Hollywood-trained for self-promotion, blurted out his own name. And yes, ma'am, I know what you're thinking but couldn't he write a reminder on his cuff?

To compound the problem, we tend to be repetitive. Every Canadian over the age of 16 has learned to recite "I hatefully like people" or "Whatever else, at least I have a good sense of humor" or "My wife is really a very good cook." We won't pursue these standard all-Canadian clichés, which

No politician has ever been known to benefit from uttering his name—except to a flashlight-equipped police officer

tend to dominate every stand-up social event during the Christmas season.

Actually, for originality, it's our parliamentarians who often perform best during the daily Question Period. Within the past few months, instead of being failed to sleep with that someone about "My humblest friend," we've heard such bar-barisms as "I'm sorry," "I'm sorry" and "God damn against which." Some spectators could sense away from the hallowed halls of Parliament with the impudence that, for a variety of reasons, our politicians talk too much.

Turning now to Brian Mulroney, Canada's ambassador for free trade, don't you think he overpays just a tad when he talked of outwitting the Americans, claiming, as *The New York Times* reported, that he "took the parts off" his U.S. counterparts?

Yes, sir, American congressmen, who must still approve the deal, just love that load of stuff. Makes them feel warm all over, particularly that bit about comparing the United States to some Third World country.

We are a chatty group up here. In

Washington, people say "Let's do lunch." In Canada, it's "Let's have a talk over lunch."

And we're not simply talking of oral sex. It spills over into print. For instance, you said might people at an American government advertisement for a personnel director, under the horrible heading of "human resources engineer." But the subsequent job description required only three lines. Now turn your attention to last summer's Canadian government ad for a "senior project officer."

Duties listed project teams to implement branch plans, co-ordinate selected horizontal administrative activities and serve as a functional co-ordinator for cross-sectoral development initiatives, assists in branch policy formulation in response to horizontal issues regarding on sectoral issues, identifies strategic issues pertaining to the sector development process and then formulates and recommends strategies and initiatives to address these issues.

Oh, to hell with it. We could be here all night. But no, we're not kidding. And you should see the French version. That's another reason we are too many words in Canada; we do it twice.

Word power in Canada is not only a national obsession, it's a matter of civic moral and legal significance. Last year I think that this is not a serious matter—God forbid—just compare our political ethos with those of other countries. In the United States, a married presidential candidate had to withdraw, only briefly, because he had a couple of well-publicized trysts—one a flouter—with a long-legged beauty, now of pin-up fame. In Britain, ministers resign only when they are forced to admit harpooning a hunkler who spends the rest of her waking time whispering sweet nothings into the ear of the Soviet secret police. In Canada, a minister resigns because he was accused of "talking" to a girl in a nightclub. Think about it. It is one way or another, we just can't handle this damned talking business.

And while you're at it, think about living in a country where prostitution is perfectly legal, but stopping in a public place to talk to one of these all-weather interlopers can put you in the slammer.

Yes, sir, the government knows how to eliminate crime by torture: prevent us from talking.

Allen Pokrasnikowski is on measures.



"Dad, you've got to help me."

"Sandy, what's wrong? Are you hurt?"

"No, Dad, I'm fine."

"Where are you?"

"At Pat's. We all came over here to celebrate after the game."

"It's almost 12:30. Isn't it time you called it a night?"

"That's just it. Remember you always told me if I was out never to drive with anyone who's had too much to drink? And not to be afraid to call you if I had no other way of getting home? Well, tonight I'm taking you at your word."

"Stay right there. I'm coming to pick you up."

"Thanks, Dad. Oh, and something else."

"Shoot."

"Are you angry with me?"

"Angry? No, Sandy. Not on your life."

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